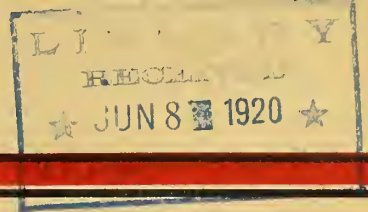


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COKER'S PEDIGREED SEEDS

AND OTHER FINE SEEDS OF SOUTHERN STAPLE FARM CROPS

1916

PEDIGREED SEED COMPANY

OPERATING THE PEDIGREED SEED BREEDING AND EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

DAVID R. COKER, President

HARTSVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Ten Reasons WHY It Will Pay You to BUY

COKER'S PEDIGREED SEEDS

1. The seeds we are now offering for sale as our own strains, represent the cumulative results of thirteen years of scientific work in selecting and breeding field seeds by the plant-to-row method. During this time, our seeds have been planted and tested in every Southern state with results which have shown conclusively that Coker's Pedigreed Seeds make bigger yields and a better quality product than ordinary seeds.
2. The value of pedigreed seeds depends on the scientific knowledge and painstaking care of the breeder. Anybody can increase the seeds from a single plant and have so-called "pedigreed" seed but such seed may have no particular virtue. To make a truly valuable pedigreed variety, hundreds of plants must be selected, tested, and only the best strains increased and further improved, by men who understand the business thoroughly. We therefore entrust this work only to scientifically educated and experienced experts who have made plant breeding a profession.
3. We are *Field Seed Specialists*. Our entire attention and efforts are directed along the single line of *field seeds* for Southern planting. We submit, therefore, that we are better prepared to furnish the best field seeds than seedsmen who do a garden and flower seed business with field seeds bought largely from people they don't know, as a side line.
4. We are continually upbreeding the seeds we sell. Our plant breeding and experimental work with field seeds is, so far as we are informed, the most extensive of its kind carried on by any individual or firm in the cotton belt. The cost of this department alone is more than five thousand dollars a year. It is necessary, however, to do this work on a big scale, testing each year the seeds of hundreds of individual plants and increasing the seed of the best individual strains to get absolutely dependable results.
5. Our results are accepted as authoritative. The *Southern Farming* editorially says: "The conclusions which he (Mr. Coker) comes to in regard to various crops, varieties, etc., are just as accurate and dependable as those of any Experimental Station anywhere. He is looked upon by all who know him as one of the best and most accurate experimenters with farm crops to be found anywhere, and when he says anything, he has proofs to back his statements."
6. The greater part of the seeds we sell are raised on our own farms of more than twelve hundred cultivated acres. Every detail of this work is personally supervised by experts. The seeds of our varieties not produced on our farms are raised by the most reliable planters in this section from seed which we furnish them and all the work of planting, cultivating, selecting, harvesting, etc., is done under the direction of our head plant breeder. The right is reserved by us to reject any part or all of any crops which are not absolutely satisfactory.
7. We stand behind every seed we sell with our reputation and a guarantee that they are sound, true to type and of high germination. Actual germination tests are made with seed from every lot of seed we ship and falling below our high standards are not disposed of as seed.
8. We never offer seeds as "Coker's Pedigreed" until they have been bred and tested for at least four years and have made a performance record against other varieties that makes them worthy of our stamp of approval.
9. Our new warehouse is the best equipped in the South for handling, grading, re-cleaning and testing field seeds. It was designed after a careful study of seed houses in several states and is fitted out with the most modern and highly perfected machinery to be found. We are therefore able, usually, to fill every order the day it is received.
10. It is our final purpose in distributing high yielding strains of pure bred seed to make Southern Agriculture more profitable and help the farmers secure the biggest possible money returns from their labors.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

During the time this catalogue was in the hands of the printers, our sales of seed have been so heavy that we have practically sold out of some varieties and in many cases our stocks are cut more than half. For these reasons, we urge our customers to send in their orders promptly, for although we may be able to fill orders for some seeds right through the season, other stocks will become exhausted very quickly.

The demand for our Pedigreed Webber No. 42 from customers who used it last year has exhausted our stock and we are therefore unable to fill further orders for this seed. Next season we will have a larger stock of this strain

We have sold entirely out Cleveland Big Boll, Cook's Improved and Mexican Big Boll cotton seed and cannot, therefore, fill any further orders for short staple seed. Our stock of Dixie Wilt Resistant is also exhausted, but we have a limited amount of both Sam Wood and Dillon, and can fill orders for either of them for the present.

We have this year only a limited stock of our Pedigreed Sumac Sorghum and any customers requiring these seed will do well to send in their orders immediately upon receipt of catalogue.

MORE THAN ONE-HALF OUR ENTIRE STOCKS HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD--before the first copy of our 1916 catalogue goes out. This fact is abundant evidence of the success of our seeds last year and in former years and is a complete answer to the question "Does it pay to plant Coker's Pedigreed Seeds."

While it is of great concern and much regret to us that we will not be able to fill all orders through the entire season, WE WILL NOT INCREASE OUR CAPACITY FROM YEAR TO YEAR ANY FASTER THAN IS CONSISTENT WITH THE BEST BREEDING RESULTS AND THE MOST CAREFUL SELECTION AND HANDLING OF SEEDS AT EVERY POINT.

Again let us URGE especially our old customers to place their orders promptly, while we are able to fill them complete.

HARTSVILLE, S.C.
Feb. 15th, 1915

Yours to serve,
PEDIGREED SEED COMPANY.

COKER'S PEDIGREED SEEDS

AND OTHER FINE SEEDS OF SOUTHERN STAPLE FARM CROPS

1916

PEDIGREED SEED CO., HARTSVILLE, S. C.

DAVID R. COKER, PRESIDENT

OPERATING THE PEDIGREED SEED BREEDING AND EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

This—Our 1916 Catalogue

Represents the cream of our achievements for the past thirteen years. It is not a mere list of seeds—a single page would suffice for that—but it is an earnest effort to clearly and accurately portray by word and photograph the work we have done and are doing in producing and distributing fine, high yielding Pedigreed seeds of staple farm crops. We also briefly describe some of the practical experimental results obtained on our extensive breeding and experimental farms, realizing the great value they will be to Southern farmers, when accepted. It might be well for us to remind our customers and friends that this large experimental work conducted by us is carried on almost solely with the idea of a real service to the agricultural interests of our section and the South. We wish to impress you with the fact that our seed business is *in fact* an extensive Experimental and Breeding Station, offering the product of its breeding plots for sale. The commercial end is a *result* rather than the *purpose* of our breeding work. However, the demand for our product has grown with such rapidity and our seeds have given such general satisfaction, that our commercial department has rapidly expanded. This growth has made necessary the erection of our large, new seed warehouse, which we have built and equipped at great expense for the most perfect handling, grading and cleaning of field seeds, so that we can give our customers the best possible service and the greatest efficiency in every detail.

Thanks to the hearty support of our thousands of old customers and to the great numbers of new customers from every Southern State who have joined us during the past year, we have found it necessary to greatly expand our service, by adding new lines, by taking on a number of new varieties and new crops and by expanding our seed breeding work along several lines. We thank the many customers who have made this possible and assure them of our earnest purpose to make of greater value our seeds and our service year by year.

It is with renewed confidence in the value of the service we are offering Southern Farmers that we start the new year. This confidence is based upon a universal report from every section of the South that our seeds have made good, and are yielding handsome dividends to the farmers who use them. To all who will share in these beneficent returns during the coming year, we welcome.

PEDIGREED SEED COMPANY,
DAVID R. COKER, *President*
A. L. M. WIGGINS, *Secretary*.
S. PRESSLY COKER, *Manager*.

INDEX

Beans, Soja 23
Beans, Velvet 22
Cantaloupes 27
Chufas, 26
Clovers, Japan 25
Clovers, Sweet 26
Corn, Field 16-20
Corn, Garden 27
Corn, Sweet 27

Cotton, Long Staple 10-15
Cotton, Short Staple 15
Cotton, Wilt Resistant 13
Fall Crops 28-29
Grasses, Bermuda 25
Grasses, Sudan 25
Millet 25
Nitrogerm 31
Oats 25

Okra 25
Peanuts 26
Peas 21
Peanuts 26
Plant Setters 31
Popcorn 26
Seed Cleaners 32
Sorghum 25
Watermelon 27



Some Southern Problems and How to Meet Them

Although the Southern farmer received an average of 12 cents for his five cotton crops made prior to 1914, he was totally unprepared to meet the situation when a maximum crop brought him only 6 cents to 8 cents in that year. This proves that cotton farming even when prices are comparatively high is not sufficiently profitable to enable the average farmer to accumulate a safe surplus and suggests the need of sweeping changes in the farm methods usually employed in the South. Many of the farmers realized this last season and cut their cotton crops radically, reduced expense and raised the bulk of the provisions required on the farm.

This policy should be continued because:

First, the reduced consumption caused by the European war, makes it necessary to continue to curtail cotton production, for, should another 16,000,000 bale crop be made while a large per cent of the foreign spindles are idle, the South would have nowhere to take care of the surplus, even this year's moderate crop having taxed the storage capacity in the cotton states to its utmost.

Second, the rapid advance of the boll weevil makes it necessary for out farmers in the territory still unoccupied by this pest to take warning by the experience of their brothers farther west where the man who planted nothing but cotton has in many cases been bankrupted, while those who practised diversified farming and stock raising were usually able to weather the storm.

Third, permanent prosperity on the farm comes from improvement of the soil and increasing and cheapening the production per acre. This cannot be accomplished without a judicious system of rotation in which crops which improve the soil have a prominent place.

Not only should the policy of curtailed acreage and the raising of ample supplies of provisions for man and beast be continued but it should be supplemented in other ways. Not an acre of arable land in the South should be allowed to lie idle during the winter season for that is our season of greatest rainfall, and during practically every month we have warm spells during which the soil bacteria are actively at work changing into available forms the plant food locked up in the soil and this plant food promptly leached away by the winter rains where a cover crop to take it up and hold it for future use is not present.

Farmers should also make more constant and more practical use of the knowledge accumulated by their State Stations and by the National Department of Agriculture. The fund of information accumulated by these agencies is beyond the conception of the average farmer, and there is hardly a subject in which he is interested upon which they cannot advise him to advantage. He has only to write to the director of his Agriculture Station or to the Department of Agriculture at Washington to receive bulletins conveying the desired information. These sources of information are especially valuable at this time when the farmers are perplexed about the problem of fertilizers, and are having offered them new and untried fertilizer materials and formulas which may or may not meet their requirements.

Get in touch with the Farm Demonstration Department. Co-operation with their trained county agents will help you to farm profitably.

There is no means of improving the production and quality of farm crops and increasing farm profits, however, which requires so little effort and outlay as the use of pure bred productive seeds. The actual results obtained from accurate experiments conducted on our experimental farms are so positive and uniform that the importance of the use of the very best seeds forced itself upon us long before the selling end of this business was established. The rapid growth of our business in pedigreed seeds during the few years that we have been in position to offer them to the public shows that many Southern farmers are beginning to appreciate this. Every strain of pedigreed seed that we offer is the increased product of one or more fine individual plants of the same variety in our plant-to-row and variety tests. We never increase and offer to the public a strain of seed which has not proved itself by accurate tests to be superior to its parent variety.

The cost of using pure bred seed is very small compared to the advantage derived, and when a proper system is employed the expense is almost negligible. Some of our most intelligent customers make it a practice to buy *every year* sufficient seed of each of our pedigreed strains to plant about one acre per horse. These seed acres are carefully harvested and used for the general crop seed the following year. In this way the farmer is enabled to use our entire list of pedigreed seed on his whole farm at the cost of only a few dollars per year, and frequently realizes several hundred per cent profit on his annual seed investment.

The farmer must realize, however, that pure bred seeds are like pure bred live stock—they must be taken care of and handled properly or disappointment will follow. Most of the farmers in the sections around Hartsville have abandoned the planting of short staple cotton and are making fully as heavy yields with our pedigreed staple cottons, averaging during the past Fall between 17 and 20 cents for the product. Many in other sections did equally well, but in some instances poor results were obtained by careless handling, poor ginning and improper marketing.

In doing this work of distributing our fine seeds, we feel that we are not only giving full value for every dollar but are performing a distinct service to Southern farmers from which they will reap excellent benefits year after year. We warn you against buying miscellaneous seeds from growers or seedsmen who have done no real breeding work—no matter what their claims may be. You might just as well plant your own seed and save the extra expense. But when you get seed direct from reputable breeders (and there are several in the South) or even do your own breeding work, the cost of the seed will be very small compared to the handsome returns on your investment.

We are always glad to have our friends write us for any advice which our experience and equipment qualifies us to give.



Our Seed Breeding Work



COTTON SEEDS COMBED OUT

Showing Development of Staple Length—Actual Size

The beginning of our seed breeding work goes back to 1902, when our Mr. D. R. Coker became interested in the plant breeding work being carried on by Dr. H. J. Webber of the United States Department of Agriculture. Realizing its great significance and its great value to Southern farmers, if properly carried out, he shortly began the selection and study of cotton with the idea of producing a more valuable product; a combination of longer staple and heavier production. A great deal of his time and thought being devoted to this work, he soon realized the great possibilities of making agriculture more profitable, through the development of varieties of all our standard farm crops which would produce greater yields of better quality and of higher money value.

Thus started, this work has taken rapid strides forward and has expanded until it now embraces the breeding of one or more varieties of Cotton, Corn, Oats, Rye, Peas and other field crops, and we hope eventually to upbreed some of the principal varieties of all Southern Staple farm crops. We are spending thousands of dollars every year carrying on this work, and although we have been doing plant breeding work on our farms since 1902, not until 1909 did we offer Pedigreed Seed to the general public.

Breeding Long Staple Cotton

As with any breeding work, the ultimate aim is to produce a product of greater money value, so in our breeding work with cotton we have always attempted to breed in the cotton those qualities which make it of greater money value to the farmer and to the mills, as well. Length of staple being one of the primary bases of price we immediately began selection to increase the length of fibre. Beginning with Jones Big Boll selected in 1902, which measured $\frac{7}{8}$ " to 1", we have year by year selected the longest fibred plants and, as it is shown by the engraving produced here, we have gradually lengthened this staple until today our selections (which we have named Hartsville) make a fibre $1\frac{1}{4}$ " to $1\frac{5}{8}$ " long, and in our latest strain $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to $1\frac{3}{8}$ ". In addition to selecting for length of staple, numerous other qualities were taken into consideration to make the cotton more valuable, among which are: Uniformity of fibre, percentage of lint, yield of seed cotton per acre, percentage of waste fibre, strength of fibre, and the general plant qualities including size of boll, resistance to disease, general resistance to adverse weather conditions, earliness and type of plant. All of these qualities affect the value of the cotton either from the cotton mill standpoint or from the farmer's standpoint. These facts explain why as one planter wrote us, "Your cotton of the same length brought a higher price than other cottons of equal length."

It has, of course, required a long time and careful and expert breeding to produce these cottons. The average length of fibre added each year has averaged with one of our varieties less than $\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch. With another variety it has been near $\frac{1}{64}$ of an inch per year. In all of our breeding work with Long Staple Cotton for the past thirteen years we have produced only three strains of the Webber variety which we have considered worthy of introduction and recommendation and the same number of strains of the Hartsville.



Our Method of Seed Breeding

The plant-to-row method of breeding which we have adopted is recognized by all plant breeders and experiment stations everywhere as the best method of crop improvement. The plant breeder, like the animal breeder, must make the individual the unit of selection, and in this plant-to-row method, as the name implies, this idea is carried out. The plant-to-row method in a few words, means just this: Testing individual plants in separate rows, as near as possible under identical conditions of soil preparation, fertilization and cultivation; noting all the qualities throughout the season, harvesting or threshing each row to itself and recording the yields, qualities and characteristics of each. By this method only is it possible to identify the inherent qualities of the individual plants, and to isolate those valuable high-yielding plants which, under the same conditions and in competition with other plants, have proven their superiority and the ability to reproduce their high-yielding qualities.

This method of *proving the individual plant*, and then increasing and testing its progeny for three years, giving it a traceable pedigree back to the individual plant, is *our method*, and we offer for sale as "Coker's Pedigreed Seed" only the seed from these plants that have proven their value for four years by a high performance record.

In increasing these Pedigreed Seed for the public, we are ever mindful of the fact that even in the best bred plants there are always natural variations away from the original type, and in order to keep our seed up to standard, we are careful to go over our increase blocks and discard those plants that vary seriously from type.

All seed we sell, unless stated to the contrary in catalogue, are grown under our own personal supervision so that we take no chance as to the quality of the product we offer. Not only do we practice great care in the production of our seed, but also in the handling after production, this being just as essential.

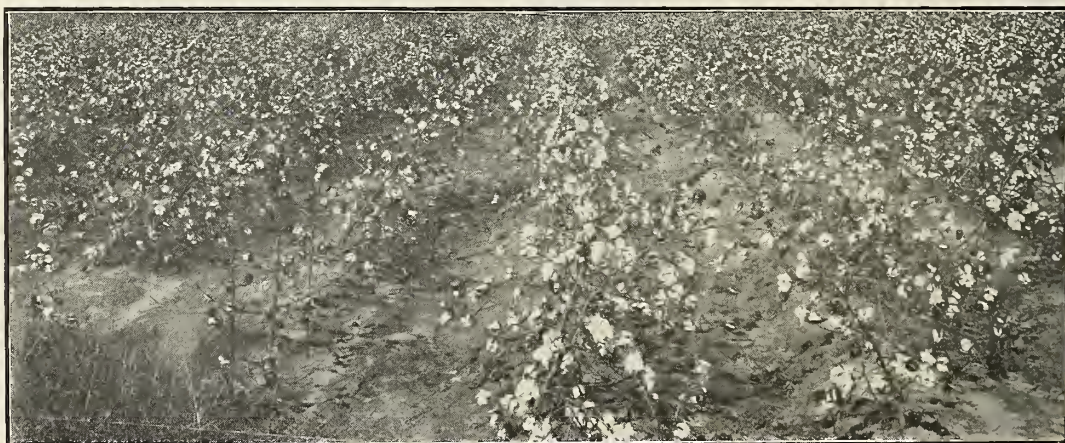
Actual Results

The most notable results of our plant breeding work are: 1st, High yielding cottons which bring from three to seven cents per pounds more than ordinary short staples; 2nd, A productive corn of high weevil resistance; 3rd, A uniform variety of oats which has out-yielded all other kinds in our variety tests; 4th, A high yielding strain of Abruzzi Rye, which, on account of its rapid growth, better quality and heavier grain yields is quickly supplanting the native types of rye and is being widely used for cover crop purposes.

Besides these we have produced sorghums, peas, and a few useful varieties of other plants which are notable improvements over their parent types.



HARVESTING EAR-TO-ROW CORN TESTS

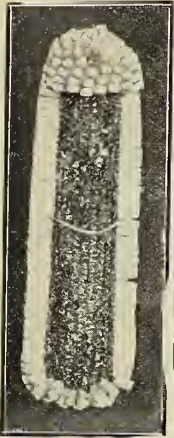


PLANT-TO-ROW TESTS OF COTTON SHOWING EARLINESS OF WEBBER NO. 49 (Middle Row)



Our Breeding Method Graphically Illustrated

The chart shown below graphically illustrates the method we use in breeding. The first year is the plant-to-row tests, each row being planted with seed from a single plant. The best of these rows is selected for further testing in the increase blocks of the next year, and at the same time new plant-to-row tests are also made. The third year we test the highest yielding strains from the increase blocks of the preceding year and the highest yielding rows from the plant-to-row breeding blocks and as before begin over again with the plant-to-row test. The fourth year this is extended one step further and by that time we have by actual test eliminated the unfit and proved the best. This process is continued year after year and the Pedigreed strain of seed of one year may be discarded for a better strain the next year. In all this breeding work accurate records are kept of every individual strain and we are able to trace its ancestry or pedigree back to the original plant or plants.



AN "EAR REMNANT"
(Engraved from Photo.) We test out many ears every year. The "EAR REMNANTS" of the highest yielding rows are paired off for further testing the following year.

Extent of Our Breeding Work

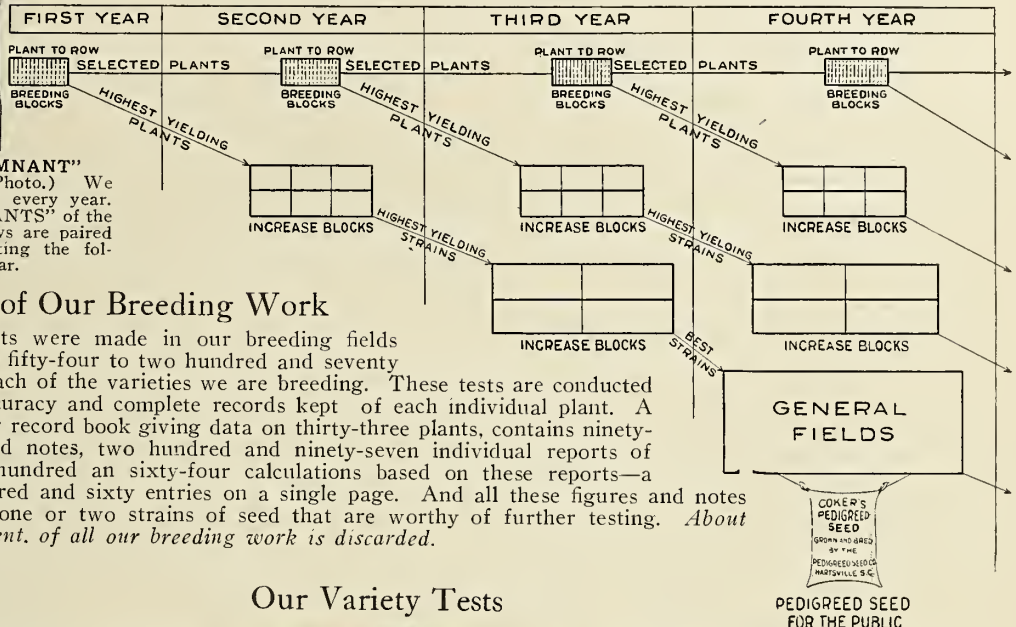
Individual tests were made in our breeding fields last year of from fifty-four to two hundred and seventy selections from each of the varieties we are breeding. These tests are conducted with scientific accuracy and complete records kept of each individual plant. A single page in our record book giving data on thirty-three plants, contains ninety-nine separate field notes, two hundred and ninety-seven individual reports of yields, and two hundred and sixty-four calculations based on these reports—a total of six hundred and sixty entries on a single page. And all these figures and notes may reveal only one or two strains of seed that are worthy of further testing. About ninety-nine per cent. of all our breeding work is discarded.

Our Variety Tests

Our variety tests include nearly two hundred of the principal varieties of the South's leading field crops. Seed are, whenever possible, obtained from the producer or originator of the variety or strain. These tests are conducted with exactness and impartiality.



A PILE OF PEDIGREED WILLIAMSON CORN READY FOR THE NUBBERS





Our Experimental Work

In addition to our regular breeding work, we carry on each year experiments that have to do with actual everyday farm problems; experiments to determine the most profitable ways of crop production and farm procedure; experiments to determine how a farmer can make the most from a given crop or crops.

Every farmer should put this test to every farm operation or farm problem that he has to face—DOES IT PAY? The answer to this question is found only in experimental records. Such is the test we are putting to some of these problems and the results we publish (in brief) for the benefit of all who may wish to profit by our experience.

FODDER PULLING (Does It Pay)

Our 1915 test adds another page to our Fodder Pulling records. It adds nothing new, but lines up with the results of the past five years and proves more conclusively the Folly of Fodder Pulling. Our bulletin on this subject may be had for the asking.

CUTTING AND SHOCKING CORN

With the increased interest in Live Stock production and the Dairy it is becoming more prevalent for the farmer to cut and shock his corn about fodder pulling time and later to shread it and utilize the stalks and leaves as stover for feeding and bedding purposes. This is a practice recommended, but the question arises, how about the seed corn, will it be hurt? Will this method of handling the corn crop affect the value of the seed corn and influence the next year's crop production?

We have only a one year test on this question, which does not prove anything, but the results are so striking that we feel we should call attention to them.

Plot No.	Yield Bus. per Acre	% Corn to Cob	% Inferior Corn
1 Corn Standing	32.3	89.9	33.
2 Corn Cut and Shocked	26.6	84.3	52.
Loss Due to Cutting and Shocking	5.7	5.6	19.

This is a big loss and while it may be offset by the feeding and bedding value of the stover for Live Stock, it should not be practiced on the fields used for getting seed corn. Such inferior corn would surely produce poor seed corn and give poor crop yields the following year.

HEAVY SOIL SEED vs. LIGHT SOIL SEED

Heredity as a factor in the production of good seed and good crop yields is no longer a question in the minds of the intelligent farmers of today, but the matter of environment as a factor in the production of good seed is a question that many farmers have never thought of seriously and our tests, started three years ago, have opened our eyes to its importance. We have found that good seed from heavy soil are better than good seed from light soil; that is, they will produce better crop yields. A three years' test with oats and a one year test with corn give very striking results in favor of the heavy soil seed.

OATS (average increased yield 3 years) 7.7 bu.
HEAVY SOIL PER ACRE

CORN (average increased yield 1 year
heavy soil) 4.27 bu.
TWO TESTS PER ACRE

The suggestion from this test is, that every farmer should select his planting seed from the very best soil, from the best environment. He should select his planting seed from the field and not from the barn as most farmers do.

We hope that all who read these results will study the question carefully and profit by its teaching of "selection in the field before the crop is gathered."

CLEANED SEED vs. UNCLEANED SEED

The matter of thoroughly cleaning and grading all planting seed is a thing that has been brought to the attention of the farmers time after time, and yet we find a great majority of the farmers, some of them considered our best farmers, planting their seed just as they come from the field at harvest time.

LISTEN: Will it pay you to plant small seed that do not have the power to produce strong, healthy plants? Will it pay you to plant inferior seed, many of which will not come up when planted? Will it pay you to plant trash and broken seed that will be found in every lot of uncleaned seed? Will it pay you to plant seed that will give you trouble in planting, uneven stands and poor crop yields? IF NOT, then it will not pay you to plant seed that have not been thoroughly cleaned and graded.

We have been very much surprised to find the great increased yield derived from cleaned seed and it has led us to this conclusion, that SEED CLEANING is a tremendous factor in the production of good seed and good crop yields.

Our tests have been running for three years with oats, testing the yields from seed that have been thoroughly cleaned, (50% removed), against seed as they come from the threshers, and the average results for the three years are given below.

OATS (average increased yield 3 years) 17 bu.
CLEANED SEED PER ACRE

OATS (lowest increased yield for any year) 8 bu.
CLEANED SEED PER ACRE

Owing to the small investment necessary for every farmer to have a seed cleaning machine, there is no excuse for the neglect of this important factor. Any farmer who plants as much as 20 acres of oats would save enough in one year to more than pay for his Seed Cleaner.

THE CONSTITUTION OF GOOD SEED

The results and experience of 13 years of Breeding and Experimental work lead us to suggest three factors that go to make up the constitution of good seed. Leave out any one of these factors and you weaken the constitution. We give them in the order of their importance.

- 1.—Good Breeding.
- 2.—Good Environment.
- 3.—Good Cleaning and Grading.



Our Plant

Our Plant consists of a Large Cotton Ginning Plant, a Seed Cotton Receiving House, a Planting Seed Storage House and our large Seed Breeding and Storage Warehouse. Our Seed Cotton Receiving House is designed to provide separate rooms for each kind or strain of seed Cotton and is directly connected with our Ginnery with suction pipes. Our Ginning Plant is arranged with the very best equipment for handling Seed Cotton before ginning and for handling and recleaning the seed and sacking. The gin is directly connected with our seed Warehouse by a tramway. Our main seed Warehouse is a three story frame building, consisting of Storage Rooms, Seed Bins, Shipping Rooms, Laboratories, Plant Breeding Rooms, Germination Rooms,



OUR PRIVATE GIN
Used Exclusively for Our Fine Seed Cottons

Fumigating Rooms and General Executive Offices. It was designed after a careful study of seed houses over the South and Central Western States and we believe it unsurpassed in the South for handling field seeds. The equipment consists of modern seed cleaning machinery, especially designed Corn Nubbing Machinery, Automatic Weighing Machines, and other equipments necessary to give a maximum of efficiency in every detail. So complete is our equipment that it is not necessary that any seed be handled by hand from the time it enters the building until it is automatically weighed into the bags, except seed corn which is graded by hand. So complete are our facilities for handling orders and making shipments that we are able in practically every case to fill every order the same day it is received.

Our Farms

Our Farms consist of more than twelve hundred cultivated acres, all of which is devoted to the production of our fine seeds with the exception of the necessary feed crops and cover crops. This acreage, however, is entirely insufficient to meet our requirements and we have, therefore, found it necessary to use several additional farms operated under our direction for seed production. We use no seed, however, except that raised from our own planting stock, except where mentioned in our catalogue, and even though our stocks are exhausted at times, we will not purchase seed even from customers who bought seed from us the year before, to fill our orders. It is only by this exclusive method that we are able to guarantee the purity and high quality of all seeds we sell.

Our Men

From the very nature of the work, pedigree plant breeding can be entrusted only to high salaried experts, men who have scientific knowledge and practical experience in the special field of plant breeding. We are fortunate in having a corps of experts in our continuous service, men who have been with us several years.

Our Mr. David R. Coker is known over the entire South as an Agricultural and Plant Breeding Expert of high rank. He is also recognized as the founder and chief exponent of new Upland Staple Cotton Industry of the Carolinas. Southern Farming says: "It is doubtful if there is anywhere any man who is doing more experimental work right on his own farm that is of value to all farmers of his section as David R. Coker." Southern Cultivator, May, 1914, says: "We knew that he (Mr. David R. Coker) was doing a very great work, but its full import can only be realized by a personal visit."

Our Mr. S. Pressly Coker, Plant Breeder, is a graduate of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and Cornell University Agricultural College and is an expert in Plant Breeding whose achievements are well known. He has published numerous articles and addresses along agricultural lines that have gained wide circulation.

We have also several assistants in this work who have had careful training and wide experience in farm management. We also require a number of work hands, some of whom have been in our continuous service for years.

The work of the Pedigreed Seed Company—the Distribution Department of the Pedigreed Seed Breeding and Experimental Farms is in charge of our Mr. A. L. M. Wiggins, a graduate of the University of North Carolina, who is a trained expert in this line.

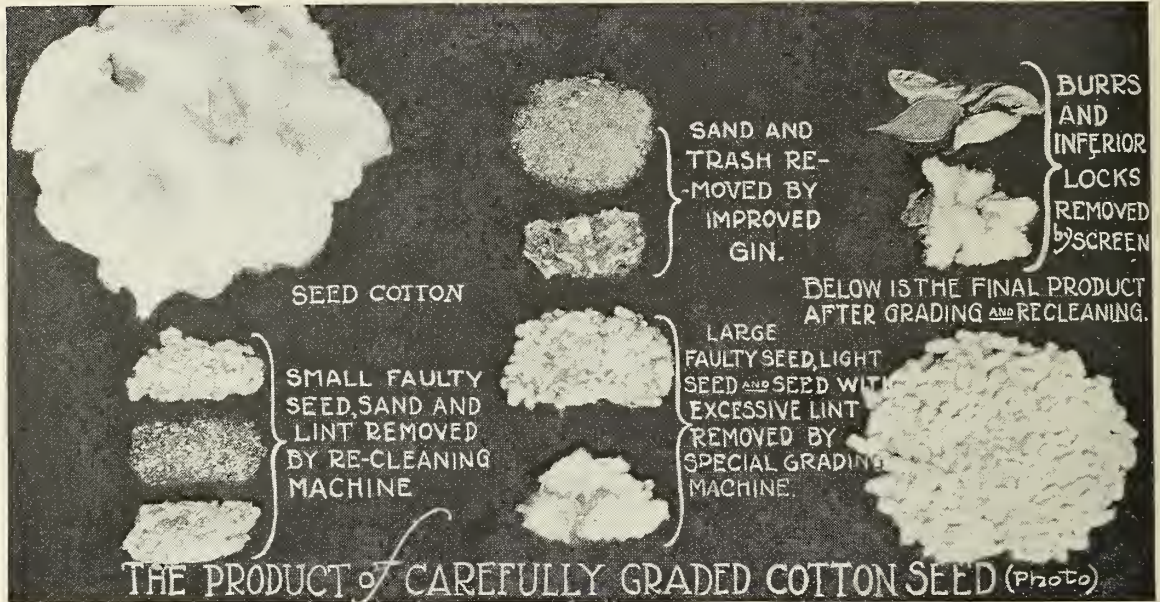
If you will examine a field of cotton or grain planted from ordinary seed you will find a number of plants which look sickly and dried up, with very little fruit on them. These are plants from inferior, malformed seeds and are robbers of profits. You can get rid of them by properly grading your planting seed with a seed cleaner. (See description of our Clipper Cleaner on page 32.)



Our Method of Handling Seed

Recleaning and Grading

In addition to our requirements of proper breeding of seeds, we demand also that our seeds shall be sound, vital and properly graded. No matter what the breeding or pedigree of the seed may be it is an inferior product if it is full of trash, immature seeds and broken grains. For several years we have been conducting accurate tests to determine the value of well graded seed. While we have always believed that there was a great difference in favor of well graded seed, the results obtained were far beyond our expectations. With oats for instance, we have found in a three years test an increase of seventeen bushels to the acre from carefully graded seed against other seed of the same kind just as it came from the thresher. Other crops show results equally as impressive. These facts lead us to the assertion that Southern farmers could increase their yields on all field crops from ten to fifteen per cent by planting only well graded seeds. It is to be hoped that Southern farmers will accept these results (which are similar to the results obtained by several government experiment stations) and act on them. There is one point, however, that must not be lost sight of. It is not enough that seed be simply called "recleaned." To say that a seed is recleaned does not mean that it is of first grade. Recleaning seed ordinarily means that the trash and dirt has been removed. This "recleaning" does not greatly effect the yield. But when seed are properly graded, it means that all the light, immature and broken grains



ABOVE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS HOW WE GRADE ALL COTTON SEED

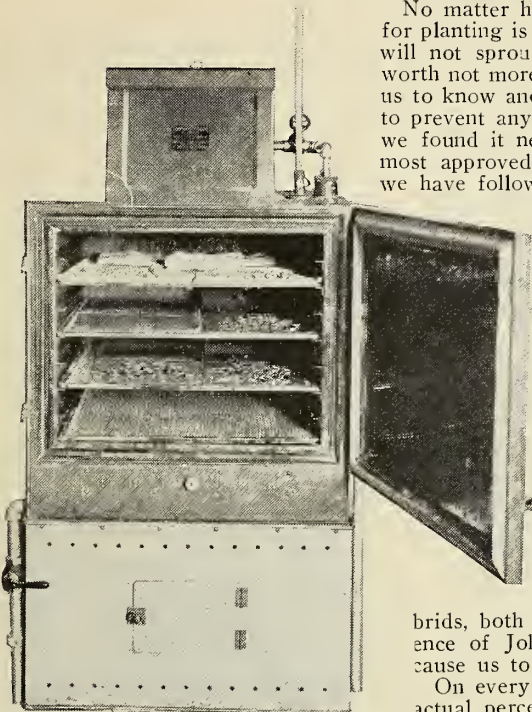
are removed as well as all trash and foreign substance. It is, of course, quite expensive for a seedsman to thoroughly grade his seed and discard all of the lower grades, as the discarded part cannot be used except for feed purposes. But the difference in actual value of well-graded seed is so great that farmers everywhere should insist that all seed they buy should be carefully and properly graded.

Our Seed Cleaning Department is operated under this instruction: "Every lot of seed must be recleaned and graded, removing all light, immature and broken seeds and all trash, dirt and foreign matter. It is better that a small proportion of good seed be thrown out than to allow any inferior seed to go in." This rule is rigidly enforced even though it means at times a large loss to us. In grading oats for instance, last Fall we removed nearly twenty-five per cent in order to bring the product to the high standard of our requirements. Our large machine on which most of our seed is graded, is a double-decked, four-screen vertical air-blast machine of the most approved type, and does as perfect work as any similar machine to be found.

Not only is all our grain and similar seeds graded, but we also carefully reclean and grade all of our cotton seed. Our gin is fitted with a special grading machine through which all cotton seed pass as it comes through the gin. So far as we know, our plant is the only one in the South operated by a seed concern, which recleans and grades all cotton seed. We do this at additional expense because we have proved conclusively that it handsomely pays the planter, and if we are to best serve his interest, we must furnish the most valuable seed that can be produced. The illustrations above, which are engraved from actual photographs, show the cotton as it goes to the gin, the nine grades of trash and the inferior seeds which our machines remove, and finally the grade of seed which we offer for sale.



Tested for Germination and Purity



MOST APPROVED TYPE ELECTRIC GERMINATOR

liable under the State Seed Inspection Laws. The value of such information and the laws behind them is apparent. Although the State Department of Agriculture makes no standard requirement of quality for seeds, *our own standards are equal and above the high standards recommended by the state authorities.* In no other Southern State is a buyer of seeds so adequately protected as in South Carolina.

As a final proof of our confidence in our seed, we have adopted a trade-mark which is registered in the United States Patent Office, which we use on our finest seeds.



This trade-mark stands for us and our reputation and wherever it is placed it is our guarantee of highest quality.

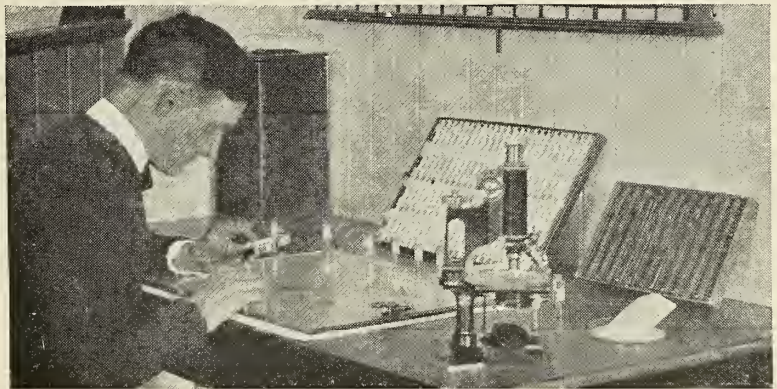
We occasionally get orders for seed from sections where the seed will not do well and in such cases it is our policy to return the order with the explanation that we do not think it is advisable to plant such seed in that locality. We are always mindful of the best interests of our customers and never knowingly ship any seed that we do not feel sure will give good results where they are to be planted. If you are not sure whether any of our seeds will do well in your section, we will be glad to advise you to the best of our knowledge. **BEST BY TEST** is the only sure way to determine how varieties will turn out under widely different conditions, and in such cases we advise our customers to buy only a small quantity of seed for test purposes.

No matter how well bred or carefully handled a seed may be, its value for planting is only in proportion to its germination percentage. If a seed will not sprout, it is naturally of no value. Seed germinating 50% are worth not more than half as much as seed germinating 100%. In order for us to know and to determine accurately the germination of our seeds, and to prevent any lot of seed low in vitality being shipped to our customers, we found it necessary to install at much expense in our laboratory, the most approved type of Electric Germinator. In adopting this apparatus, we have followed the lead of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington. Heat for this germinator is furnished by an electric hot plate and the temperature is lowered by the use of an ice box. An electric thermostat regulates the heat and sustains an even and regular temperature at any degree required. Samples of every lot of seed we handle are tested with this apparatus and the percentage of germination accurately determined. Any falling below the high standards set by us are discarded for seed purposes.

It is needless to say that we would not have installed such an expensive apparatus nor would we go to the trouble and expense of testing all of our seeds if we were not thereby better serving the interests of our customers.

Purity tests require a microscopic examination of all small seeds and a determination of the kind and nature of any impurities that may be found. In Sudan Grass, for instance, we are especially careful to determine the presence or absence of Johnson Grass or Sorghum Hybrids, both of which are very similar to pure Sudan seed. The presence of Johnson Grass, no matter how small the proportion, would cause us to throw out for seed purposes any lot of Sudan.

On every bag of seed a tag is attached which gives in figures the actual percentage of germination and purity above which we guarantee that particular bag of seed. These figures are based on our tests. Any failure of the seed to prove up to the figures we give lays us



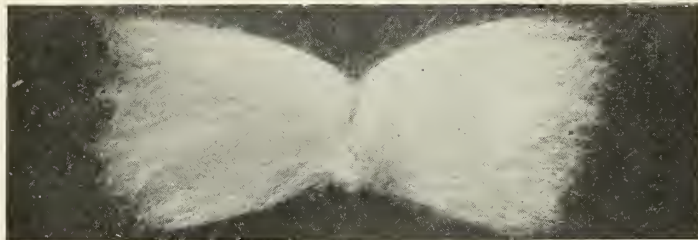
EXPERT IN OUR LABORATORY EXAMINING CLOVER SEED UNDER MICROSCOPE TO DETERMINE PRESENCE OF WEED SEEDS AND OTHER IMPURITIES



Every bag of our Pedigreed Seed bears this trademark. It is your guarantee of superior quality.

Coker's Pedigreed Webber No. 82 Long Staple Cotton

The origin of Webber cotton goes back to 1907, when our Mr. D. R. Coker, in company with Dr. H. J. Webber (then with the United States Department of Agriculture and for whom we have named this cotton), took a few seeds from a particularly productive and healthy plant of Columbia cotton growing in a field of that variety in Columbia, S. C. From these seed were produced twelve plants on our Experimental Farms the next year. The fruitfulness, length and general character of this cotton was so striking that all of the seed of these twelve plants were increased in 1909. Two rows were planted in our variety test of twenty-four varieties, with the result that the Webber made more seed cotton than any other of the forty-six rows. These seed were increased the next year and this field formed the basis of our later breeding work with this variety. Year after year, we have carefully tested this cotton in variety tests against more than a hundred other varieties and strains with the result that Webber has stood at or near the top in yield and has surpassed in money value any cotton we have ever found.



WEBBER NO. 82, PLANT AND COMBED SEED
(Engraved from Photograph)

In 1910, we began our new breeding work on Webber cotton, making plant selections from our twenty-five acre field of this cotton. In our 1911 plant-to-row test, consisting of about ninety rows, each planted from the seed of a different plant of Webber selected in 1910, several rows stood up splendidly in comparison with the general average. Two of the most striking rows in the block were numbers 82 and 49.

Our Webber No. 82 is the most productive strain of staple cotton of this variety we have ever produced. It also made the longest high-grade fibre of any productive variety of staple cotton marketed in the Hartsville market this season. The price per pound of the best grade during the past fall has ranged from 18 to 20 cents per pound. At the same time, short staple cotton was bringing about 11½ to 12½ cents. It has very large bolls, makes 1¾ in. staple under good conditions, has a much smaller seed than the parent type and is earlier, being intermediate in this

respect between the original strain of Webber and the No. 49. The percentage of lint runs between 33¾ and 34½. The yield is greater than the yield of the parent Webber by ten per cent. or more. Planters who bought these seed last Spring at five dollars a bushel declare that it would have paid them handsomely to have planted their entire crop in this seed at the price. Planters, cotton buyers, farmers, cotton mills, are all enthusiastic over this cotton, and it has found ready market this year at high prices.

This cotton seed was ginned at our private gin, and carefully graded. It is sacked in new cotton bags. Every bag carries a card giving our purity and germination tests, and also a tag giving permit from the State Crop Pest Commission of South Carolina, to transport the seed under the State Pure Seed Laws. The seed carries our registered trade-mark, which is our badge of distinction and guarantee of quality.

PRICES: Coker's Pedigreed Webber No. 82, one to twenty bushels at \$2.25 a bushel; twenty to two hundred bushels at \$2.00 a bushel; above two hundred bushels, prices on request.

Our good friend, J. J. Parrott, and son, D. D. Parrott, weekly readers of The Messenger, were on the margin the other day. The latter sold eight bales long staple, seven bales bringing 18 3-4 cents and one bale 19 5-16 cents. The seed which produced the 19 5-16 cent cotton were from one bushel of Coker's Pedigreed Webber No. 82 seed. Mr. Parrott made four bales from the one bushel of seed for which he paid \$5.00, and is pleased with results—Hartsville Messenger, October 21, 1915.



Coker's Pedigreed Webber No. 49 Long Staple Cotton

Webber No. 49 is the earliest of all staple cottons. In the breeding fields, it made above the average yield of a good quality lint of $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. staple, and was nearly all open before the other cotton was half open. Since 1911 we have selected and improved this strain, until now it has proved by actual test to be the superior to any staple cotton yet produced in the combination of earliness and character of staple. It is practically as early as any of the short staple varieties. Last season we had this cotton tested in several sections of boll weevil territory and the universal report is THAT WEBBER NO. 49 IS THE BEST STAPLE COTTON EVER PRODUCED FOR BOLL WEEVIL CONDITIONS. Its earliness and rapidity in maturing combine just the qualities that make it desirable under boll weevil conditions. Its earliness makes it especially profitable in short seasons when an early frost kills the top crop of late cottons. The earliest bale of staple cotton on the Memphis market this season was a bale of Webber 49. We sold every bushel of this seed last season at \$5.00 a bushel. This year the price is lower, but we have only a limited stock.

This seed is handled, sacked and guaranteed, in the same way as the Webber No. 82 described at bottom of preceding page.

PRICES: Coker's Pedigreed Webber No. 49, \$3.00 a bushel. See note below.

NOTE: At the time this catalogue is being written, orders have been booked for MORE THAN FOUR FIFTHS OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF WEBBER No. 49. The largest part of these orders have come from farmers in the Boll Weevil sections WHO TESTED THIS COTTON LAST YEAR. On account of the heavy demand and the limited volume of our stocks, WE WILL NOT ACCEPT SINGLE ORDERS FOR THIS STRAIN OF SEED FOR MORE THAN TEN BUSHELS. We are anxious that the benefits from these seed be as widely distributed as possible.

Coker's Pedigreed Webber (General) Long Staple Cotton

Our Webber (General), the parent strain of this cotton, is probably the most largely planted strain of long staple cotton in the Carolinas. Since its introduction, Webber has been planted in all the staple areas of the South with great success and in many cases has replaced other varieties. In most of our variety tests for the past five years, Webber has stood at or near the top in yield, and in money value has exceeded any other variety. It is a low growing, very fruitful cotton, with large, pointed bolls, usually making $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. staple. Fifteen hundred pounds of dry seed cotton will make a bale weighing about five hundred pounds, including bagging and ties.

The seed of Webber we are offering this year has been carefully graded and carries our usual purity and germination test tags, as well as the pure seed permit tags. These seed have been stored in our warehouse for one year, so that any disease or seed low in vitality might die out, leaving only the most sound and vital to produce plants. It is well worth noting here, that cotton seed properly stored are much more valuable for planting purposes after one and two years. There is probably not another sizable planting stock of Webber seed a year old, in the entire South.

PRICES: Coker's Pedigreed Webber, on to twenty bushels, \$1.40 a bushel; twenty bushels and above, \$1.25 a bushel; above two hundred bushels, write for prices.

Testimonials

We do not believe in placing too much confidence in testimonials—when they are used for advertising purposes, as it is easy for anybody to get testimonials about anything—whether the product has merit or not. But we do believe that the opinion of a fair-minded man who has used a product and knows its value, is worth consideration. We never solicit testimonials and look with suspicion on any which make unusual claims of great results, either for our seeds or any others. All of the testimonials we use are based on actual reports which are open for inspection to anyone interested.

What Planters of Our Long Staple Cotton Say

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT

"The Webber seed you sold me last year made 12 bales from 11 acres, while the 'crop' of 80 acres only made 70 bales with more workings and fertilizers! Seven dollars invested cleared \$150.00. I am grateful to you for same."—From a letter.

FROM THE BOLL WEEVIL SECTION

"Your Pedigreed Webber No. 49 is the best staple cotton I have ever planted. It is as early as any cotton makes

a better yield than any other I planted."—Mississippi.
Note: This planter has already placed an order for a large lot of this seed for his next crop.

ANOTHER MISSISSIPPI PLANTER WRITES

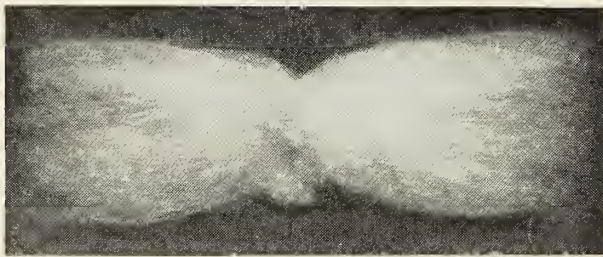
"I wish now to engage from you for February 1, 1916, shipment, ten bushels of your Webber No. 82. I bought from you this spring five tons of your Pedigreed Webber General and am more than pleased with the result. This cotton sold in our market at from 18 to 20 cents per pound and was very much sought after by the cotton buyers."—I. N. G.



Coker's Pedigreed Hartsville No. 9 Long Staple Cotton



This trade-mark is your protection. Other people advertise and sell "Coker's" seeds and "pedigreed" seeds, but none are genuinely ours unless bearing this trade-mark.



HARTSVILLE NO. 9, COTTON PLANT AND COMBED SEED

PRICES: Coker's Pedigreed Hartsville No. 9, one to twenty bushels at \$2.25 a bushel; twenty to two hundred bushels at \$2.00 a bushel; above two hundred bushels, write for prices.

Coker's Pedigreed Hartsville No. 7 Long Staple Cotton

Our Hartsville No. 7 represents the results of seven years pedigree breeding of this cotton. This strain of cotton usually produces one and three-sixteenth inch staple and under poor conditions it sometimes makes one and one-eighth inch. In growth it is very similar to short staple cotton and is planted by many farmers who are unwilling to attempt to grow the longest fibre varieties. The lint of this cotton always brings a premium of two cents or more over short staple cotton and in production is equal to any short staple variety we know of. We have known very few cases of crop failure or dissatisfaction with this variety and we consider it one of the best and safest varieties to plant where earliness and extra long staple are not required. We do not recommend it for planting in the boll weevil sections.

PRICES: Coker's Pedigreed Hartsville No. 7. One to twenty bushels at \$1.25 a bushel; twenty bushels to two hundred at \$1.10 a bushel; above two hundred bushels, write for prices.

For thirteen years we have been breeding Long Staple Cotton. We began in 1902 by selecting a few plants of Jones Big Boll Short Staple Cotton, from which our Hartsville variety has been bred. Year after year, we have selected and improved this cotton, breeding to secure bigger yields, stronger staple of uniform length and better spinning qualities—a cotton of higher money value to the farmer and to the mills which use the cotton. At the end of five years we succeeded in adding one-eighth of an inch to the staple and two additional years were required to add another sixteenth. The result of our breeding work with this variety thus far has been our Pedigreed Hartsville No. 9, which makes a long uniform fibre of $1\frac{5}{8}$ " to $1\frac{3}{4}$ ". In average productiveness it is unsurpassed by other varieties of Long or Short Staple. The lint is of remarkable uniformity and strength, making it highly desirable for its superior spinning qualities. We consider our Hartsville No. 9, superior to any type of this cotton we have heretofore discovered. Last year, for the first time, we distributed a few bushels of this seed among our customers, allowing only one bushel to each customer. Practically unanimous reports had been that Hartsville No. 9 combines more desirable qualities than any strain or variety of staple cotton yet produced. It has large bolls, is very easy to pick, is practically storm proof, and always makes a high grade as compared with other cottons picked at the same time. It is highly resistant to most diseases, and stands unfavorable weather conditions better than any other staple variety. It is the most drought resistant of any Long Staple Cotton we have tested. One twenty-five acre field of this cotton had produced by the middle of October twenty-four and one-third bales and since that time has produced five bales more. Every bushel of these seed was sold last year—at \$5.00 a bushel—and our entire stock was taken before January 1st. This year we have a larger supply and are, therefore, able to make a lower price so that our customers may profitably plant their entire crops this season. All this seed was ginned at our private gin and carefully graded. It is sacked in new cotton bags. Every bag carries a card giving our purity and germination test and also a tag giving permit from the State Crop Pest Commission of South Carolina to transport the seed, under the State Pure Seed Laws. This seed carries our regular trade-mark which is our badge of distinction and guarantee of quality which we place on only our finest seeds.



What Farmers Get for Long Staple Cotton

The table below gives the actual average price that $1\frac{1}{4}$ " staple cotton and ordinary short staple cotton (strict middling basis) brought on the Hartsville, S. C. cotton market during the month of November (as an average month) during the past five years. These prices, of course, fluctuated a great deal during the year, but the premium on good long staple over short staple, was not less than three cents at any time.

	Year	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915-16
Long Staple ($1\frac{1}{4}$ ").....		14 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	16	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	19
Short Staple		8 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	12
Premium		5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	7

As is shown by this table, the lowest premium was in 1913 and the highest this past year, ranging from $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents to 7 cents a pound. At these figures, and they are from authentic records, DOES IT PAY TO RAISE LONG STAPLE COTTON? Is an extra premium of five cents a pound worth having? The farmers of Darlington County, South Carolina, think so, and as a result pocketed (as proved by actual figures) THIS YEAR AN EXTRA PROFIT FROM PLANTING LONG STAPLE COTTON OF MORE THAN A MILLION DOLLARS. And practically all of this is NET PROFIT, because it costs little more, if any, to raise long staple cotton than short.

What Planters Say About Our Hartsville No. 9 Variety

"I am very much pleased with your Pedigreed Hartsville No. 9. Last spring I bought six pounds of these seed from you and dropped them by hand on an average acre of my land. My rows were four feet three inches and the hills three feet apart in rows. I got a fair stand, but there were some gaps. I have harvested two thousand pounds of seed cotton from the acre, and have just sold one bale of the cotton at eighteen cents per pound. I used on this acre four hundred pounds of acid, four hundred pounds of meal and got a better production than with any other cotton planted. I expect to plant my whole crop in this cotton next year."—A. E. M., S. C.

"I planted six acres less cotton than last year, used 200 pounds less fertilizers to the acre, and made $2\frac{1}{2}$ bales MORE on a two horse crop, by using your Pedigreed Hartsville No. 9 seed. If it had not been for poor stands resulting from dropping the seed by hand and not having any to replant, I would have easily made five or six bales more. Hartsville No. 9 beats all other staple cottons—that's my opinion."—C. J. M.—Manager Fertilizer Company.

Wilt-Resistant or Blight-Proof Cottons

As yet there has been produced no satisfactory Wilt-Resistant Long Staple Cotton and our Hartsville No. 7 is the most highly resistant of any seed we have yet found. In this respect it ranks near the best wilt-resistant short varieties, and is used by many planters in place of them. See preceding page.

Among the short staple wilt-resistant cottons, the Dixie, Dillon and Sam Wood are recommended by the Government for wilt lands. The Dixie is an open growing cotton, medium size bolls and a good yielder under wilt conditions. The Dillon is a limbless, cluster cotton. The Sam Wood is quite similar to the Dixie grown under Government co-operation, and are as good seed of the varieties as can be obtained.

PRICES: Dixie, \$1.50 a bushel; 20 bushels at \$1.40. Dillon or Sam Wood, \$1.40 a bushel; 20 bushels at \$1.30 a bushel.





Coker's Improved Keenan-(Goodson) No. 3 Long Staple Cotton

Keenan Long Staple Cotton is a well known variety which was bred from a short staple variety by Dr. H. J. Webber, who at that time was in charge of the Bureau of Plant Breeding of the United States Department of Agriculture. The Goodson strain of this variety is descended from one of a number of plant selections made by Mr. T. E. Goodson on his farm near this place from seed furnished originally by Mr. D. R. Coker. Mr. Goodson practices the plant-to-row method of breeding and for a number of years his strain of the Keenan variety has been one of the most popular cottons grown in this section. It has frequently been one of the high-yielding varieties in our variety tests and is superior to the old Keenan variety in staple and character.

Beginning in 1911 our plant breeders, in co-operation with Mr. Goodson, made new selections from the parent strain and started a new line of breeding with this cotton. Since then the breeding work has been continued year after year, producing last year the No. 2, and this year the new strain which we are offering for the first time, Keenan-(Goodson) No. 3.

Keenan-(Goodson) is a medium season, semi-cluster, large, round boll, productive upland staple cotton, producing 33 per cent lint of splendid character. It has large seed and produces a very vigorous plant, having one main upright stalk and usually two ascending basal branches. The No. 3 strain is superior in length and quality of staple, usually running $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This cotton is one of the easiest to pick of any staple variety and is highly resistant to most diseases.

All of this seed was ginned on our private gin and carefully graded. It is sacked in new cotton bags. Every bag carries a card giving our purity and germination test and also a tag giving permit from the State Crop Pest Commission of South Carolina to transport the seed under the State Pure Seed Laws.

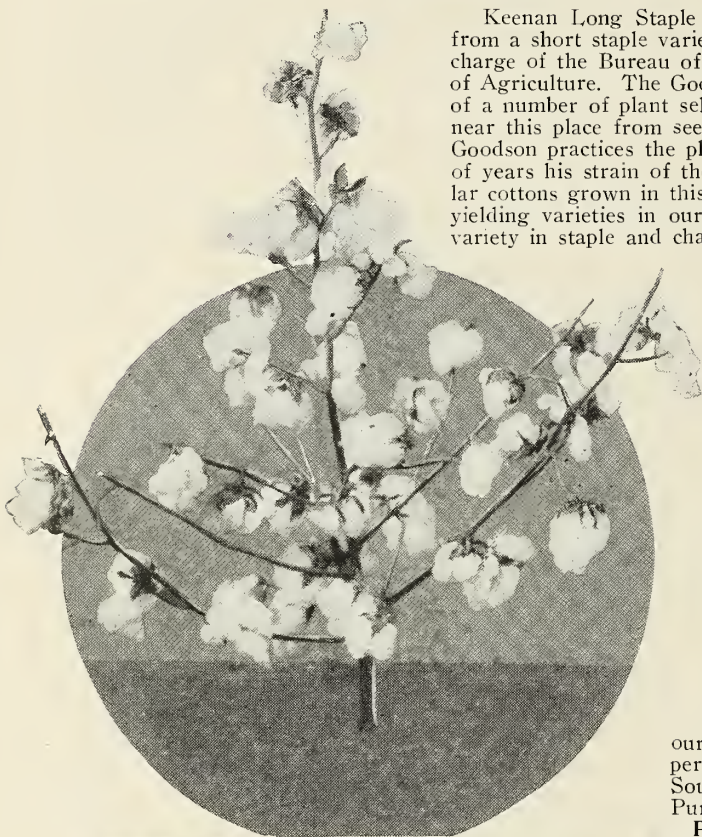
PRICES: Coker's Improved Keenan (Goodson) No. 3, one to twenty bushels, at \$1.25 a bushel; twenty to two hundred bushels, at \$1.10 a bushel; two hundred bushels and above, write for prices.

Which Variety of Staple Cotton to Plant

Our broad experience with Long Staple Cotton and the results of careful investigation among the most reliable planters of the different staple varieties gives us the basis for the following comparison of the various varieties:

On light sandy land, under ordinary seasonal conditions, our Pedigreed Webber No. 82 will probably make the largest money returns of any staple cotton. For Boll Weevil conditions or where for other rea-

sons an early maturing crop is necessary, our Pedigreed Webber No. 49 is without doubt the best Long Staple Cotton to plant. Although in length of staple it is not quite equal to No. 82, in earliness it is about a week ahead. This point is of great value in short seasons when an early frost cuts off the yield from the later strains. Our Pedigreed Hartsville No. 9 is more resistant to adverse conditions both of weather and disease than any of the other varieties of equal length. Its heavy yields and good quality of lint, combined with a comparative ease in picking, make this strain of cotton very popular with nearly all the staple cotton planters. Hartsville No. 7 is the cotton for farmers who wish a staple variety closely kin to short staple cotton, yet one which will bring a premium in price over the ordinary short varieties. It will make as much lint per acre as any short staple cotton. Keenan-Goodson No. 3 is probably the best variety to plant on stiff and heavy soils. It is very easy to pick and this quality commends itself to many planters.



KEENAN-GOODSON PLANT AND COMBED SEED
(Engraved from Photograph)



Short Staple Cottons

For many years we have been testing the relative merits of different cotton varieties, both long and short, and for four years we have obtained highest yields from Cleveland Big Boll, Cook's Improved and Mexican Big Boll against all other varieties of short cottons tested. These we consider the best short staple cottons for four reasons: (1st) They are the heaviest yielders; (2d) They have large bolls; (3d) They have uniform lint; (4th) They are easy to pick. We advise all farmers who plant short staple cotton to give these varieties a trial.

CLEVELAND BIG BOLL. One of the heaviest yielding cottons and probably the most popular variety in the South. Makes uniform lint and full staple. Large balled and easy to pick. Our seed come from Wannamaker's strain of this cotton, superior to any other strain we know of yet produced. Stands high in our tests. Sold out.

COOK'S IMPROVED. This is a medium early, semi-cluster, large boll, productive short staple cotton, having a small seed and yielding 38 per cent. lint. This cotton has been a heavy producer wherever it has been tested throughout the South. Reports from the Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina Experiment Stations place it among the very best varieties tested. It has stood well in our tests for three years. Sold out.

MEXICAN BIG BOLL. This is a very early, productive, open growing, large boll short staple cotton, has a medium sized seed and makes 36 per cent. lint of a good uniform character. We consider this the best early short staple cotton. **PRICES:** One to twenty bushels at \$1.25 a bushel; above twenty bushels at \$1.10 a bushel.

Note: Our short staple cotton seed is handled exactly the same way as our Long Staple seed. It is all ginned on our private gin, carefully graded and re-cleaned and sacked in new cotton bags. It is guaranteed pure, true to name and of high germination. Every bag carries a card on which is given the germination and purity test and also the permit issued by the State Crop Pest Commission allowing this seed to be shipped under the State Pure Seed Laws. We offer only the varieties which have our highest recommendation.

Who Should Plant Long Staple Cotton

We do not urge or advise the indiscriminate planting of long staple cotton. The careless, haphazard farmer who does not learn and follow the essentials of success in the staple industry had better let staple cotton alone. The chief failures with staple cotton have been due to poor varieties, mixed seed, bad ginning, lack of marketing facilities and a lack of knowledge on the part of the farmers of how to cultivate and handle their cotton. In the immediate territory around Hartsville, this new staple cotton industry has put hundreds of thousands of dollars into the pockets of the farmers during the past few years. But it is because they have been willing to learn, have used for the most part our best seed, and have had good facilities for ginning, handling and marketing their cotton. Other farmers can do the same thing—IF THEY WILL FOLLOW THE FEW ESSENTIALS OF SUCCESS, which we give below.

Advice on Planting Staple Cotton

By David R. Coker, Breeder, Buyer and Staple Expert

My long experience as breeder, buyer and seller of staple cotton has suggested the following as essential points of success in the staple industry:

1st. **Varieties.** Plant any of the four or five big balled productive staple varieties bred in recent years from short staples by men who understand the business.

2d. **Pure Pedigreed Seed.** Breed your own seed or buy reliable seed from careful breeders, renewing them at least every third year. There are very few men who are doing any creditable breeding work with long staple cotton.

3d. **Distance, Culture and Fertilizer.** You can't make good staple during dry seasons unless you give the plants good distance both ways. In wet seasons if crowded it will rot. Good culture and proper fertilization are also necessary if you expect good yields and full staple.

4th. **Prompt and Careful Handling.** Clean bright staple is nearly always in demand, while trashy blues are often difficult of sale. You must keep up with your gathering to produce a high grade that is readily salable at top prices.

5th. **Ginning.** Use only an up-to-date gin system with good cleaner feeder, suction elevator and fan blower to put the lint

right into the press box. Run the gin at not over 425 revolutions with a loose gin roll. Don't try to put through over two-thirds as much staple cotton per day as you would of short cotton. Your ginner should ask more for ginning staple cotton than for ginning short cotton, and you should see that he gives you smooth, clean cotton, free from short staple. The ginner should never gin a bale of long staple without throwing out the roll of the preceding bale unless it is of the same variety and grade.

6th. **Package.** Staple cotton should be put in bales weighing 450 to 550 pounds, using nothing but sound, strong two-pound bagging (6½ yards to the bale) as covering.

7th. **Condition.** Protect your cotton from the weather from the day it is ginned. If you are not going to sell at once, store it.

8th. **Marketing.** Sell your staple cotton in well established markets, where the buyers understand the staple business. The grower of staple cotton should either live in hauling distance of a good staple market or should know how to reach buyers who will give him the value for his cotton.

Buy Your Staple Cotton Seed from Headquarters

We are the originators of the Hartsville and Webber varieties of Long Staple Cotton and the principal breeders of staple cotton in the South. Our plant breeding work in this line is the most extensive carried on by any individual or firm in the Cotton Belt, costing many thousands of dollars each year. We are the largest long staple cotton seed dealers in the South and ship every year thousands of bushels of staple cotton seed to all sections of the South. The general success with our staple cotton seed and the resulting heavy demand is ample evidence of the high quality of our seeds. Every bag carries our guarantee of purity, trueness to type and pedigree, and high germination. Buy your seed from Headquarters, so you may know that you are getting the best. Staple cotton seed from other sources are often grown from seed furnished by us years before and in many cases represent strains we have long ago discarded, much of it being mixed and "run back" to shorter and less desirable cotton.



Our Corn Breeding Work

Our Ear-to-Row breeding of corn, while similar to the Plant-to-Row breeding of other crops in principle, varies somewhat as to method of procedure to accommodate the habits of the corn plant. Corn is naturally an open fertilized plant and will not permit of too much inbreeding without a decrease in yield. We are obliged to practice therefore a method of breeding which will eliminate, as far as possible, this inbreeding factor. Our method of detasseling the breeding rows, and of pairing the "Ear Remnants" and detasseling again in the Increase Plots, prevents all inbreeding and enables us to produce Pedigreed Strains of high yielding corn. A great deal of experimenting has been done to determine the best method of breeding corn and the one we use is considered best.

We first select one hundred of the best quality ears we can find from desirable stalks and make a record of each by number from one to one hundred. A separate row is then planted from each ear one half acre long, and then beginning with the same ear, duplicate rows are planted, making two rows from each ear. The grains are spaced accurately in the rows and cultivated and fertilized all alike, using the same



ENGRAVING FROM PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING SECTION OF DETASSELED EAR-TO-ROW BREEDING BLOCK

fertilizer as for the general crop. Notes are made of the qualities of every row throughout the season. When the corn begins to tassel, the tassels are carefully removed, in the first set of rows planted, from the even numbered rows, two, four, six, to one hundred, leaving the tassels on the other rows to fertilize the corn silks of all. In the second set of rows, the tassels are removed from the odd numbered rows, one, three, five, seven, to ninety-nine, leaving the tassels on the even numbered rows. This gives us one row from each ear detasseled and one row from each ear with the tassels, giving us one row from each ear that has been entirely fertilized by other rows.

At harvest time we gather and weigh every row separately and record the weights of each. Notes are made as to quality and the best rows are determined, only the detassled rows being considered and selected. After the best rows are determined, ears from these rows are selected for the next year's breeding work.

The remaining best ears from these selected rows (previously selected from the desirable stalks and placed to themselves) are shelled and planted in a large increase block the following year. The "Ear Remnants," or that part of the ear left from planting the original best rows (which in the meantime have been carefully preserved) are now looked up and planted the following Spring in pairs in isolated breeding plots, one ear being used as the female parent (detasseled) and the other ear as the male parent. The best corn is gathered from the detasseled rows of these plots and is increased and selected year after year, until offered to the public. These new strains are tested every year in test plots with other strains and varieties and if they do not hold up in yield and quality, are discarded.



SEE OUR GUARANTEE AND MONEY-BACK OFFER IN CATALOGUE

ORDER

PEDIGREED SEED COMPANY

OPERATING THE PEDIGREED SEED BREEDING AND EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

DAVID R. COKER, PRESIDENT

HARTSVILLE, S. C.

SHIP THE FOLLOWING SEED TO _____ DATE _____ 191____

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

NAME _____

P. O. Order \$_____

POST OFFICE_____

Express Order _____

R. F. D. No. _____ STATE _____

Check _____

Express or Freight Office_____

Cash 100.00

Shall we ship by freight, express or parcel post?_____

Stamps _____

(If by parcel post or charges to be prepaid add sufficient amount to cover)

Total \$_____

NOTE: CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS

[illegible]

PLEASE FILL OUT BACK SIDE OF THIS SHEET

METHOD OF PAYMENT: Use P. O. or Express Money Order, or Check. Below is a bank check which may be used. Fill in amount, name and address of your bank, and sign. Send amounts of one dollar and less in stamps.

No. _____ TOWN _____ DATE _____ 191_____

PAY TO THE ORDER OF **PEDIGREED SEED CO., \$**
HARTSVILLE, S. C.

DOLLARS

100

To _____
NAME OF BANK

ADDRESS OF BANK

SIGNED

Please Fill Out the Blanks Below

PEDIGREED SEED COMPANY,
HARTSVILLE, S. C.

Dear Sirs: I think the following planters would appreciate the high grade seed you are breeding, and I would suggest your sending them circulars and literature.

NAMES

ADDRESSES

Signed _____

FROM _____

AT _____

PEDIGREED SEED CO.,

Operating the Pedigreed Seed Farms

David R. Coker, President,

HARTSVILLE, S. C.





Handling Seed Corn

In order that our customers may understand exactly how we handle seed corn after it has been bred and selected in the field, we will carry them on an imaginary trip with a load of corn from the field through our warehouse until it is ready for shipment. We are now at the field. The corn has been selected, shucked and graded. We arrive at the warehouse, weigh our load and drive to the Receiving Chute from which the corn is conveyed into the building and is automatically released into any one of the big bins which has been prepared for it. It is now ready for inspection, regrading and nubbing. At the bottom of these storage bins on the next

floor is the nubbing and tipping machinery. As shown in the photograph produced here, a man sits at each bin, examines every ear as it comes down and if the ear is found all right in every respect for seed purposes, places it in the Nubbing Machine shown at the left of each operator, which shells off the grains from each end of the ear. These grains are carried to the Feed Bins below. The middle sections of the ears are then dropped into a Chute that leads to the Storage Bins in the basement and the inferior ears fall with the shelled grain into the Feed Corn Bins. After the corn has passed examination and is nubbed and tipped, and conveyed to its proper bin, it then passes out through a conveyor into the Corn Shelter.



NUBBING AND SORTING SEED CORN IN WAREHOUSE

From here the cobs are conveyed to the Boiler Room where they are used as fuel and the shelled grain is elevated to the Feeding Hopper of the cleaning and grading machinery. The corn then goes through our large grader and cleaner, where all the light, faulty, irregular and broken seeds and all trash are removed.

Six grades of product are made by this machine. The lowest is entirely discarded as trash. The next four are used as different grades of feed corn. Only the sixth grade, which contains only the heavy, mature, plump grains is used for seed purposes. The seed corn is then carried by elevators to the third story bins, and from there the corn is fed into automatic scales, where it is weighed, sacked, tagged and sampled. A card is then placed in every bag on which is printed a description of the seed and information about the best method for growing the crop and our guarantee of pedigree, purity and vitality of the seed. The bags are then sewed up and stored away until we have made germination tests of the samples. If any sample fails to germinate properly, that lot of seed is discarded for seed purposes and is thrown out with the feed corn. In no case will we ship out seed corn which does not test above 95% in germination. It is only by this accurate and comprehensive method that we are able to furnish seed corn which is worthy of our trade-mark and guarantee.

It is very obvious that we can handle only a limited quantity of seed corn every year and give it the careful personal supervision we do. This fact explains why last season we returned orders for practically as many bushels of seed corn as we were able to fill.

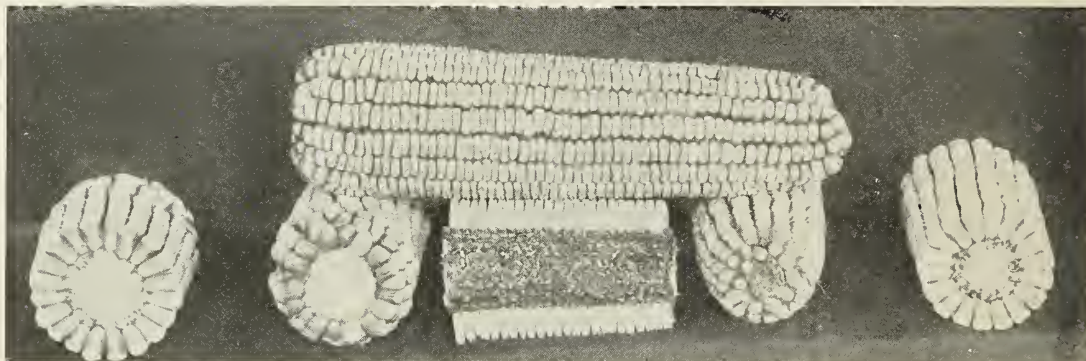


GERMINATION TABLE SHOWING SPROUTING CORN
Each Square Contains Grains Taken from One Lot of Seed Corn to be Shipped



Coker's Pedigreed Williamson Corn

Williamson Corn is one of the oldest varieties of Southern corns planted in South Carolina. For many generations it was bred by field selection by Mr. Williamson (the father of Mr. McIver Williamson, of corn fame). In 1906 we began breeding this variety by planting an ear-to-row test from a number of apparently fine ears of Williamson corn. Ear E-1 came from a stalk which made two big weevil free ears weighing twenty-five ounces. It proved to be one of the highest yielders in an ear-to-row test and we therefore increased the strain in a breeding block. For the past nine years we have been breeding this corn by field selection of plants and the plant-to-row method, increasing the ears true to type year after year until we raised sufficient quantity to offer for sale.



EARS OF OUR WILLIAMSON CORN (From actual photograph)
Note Depth of Grain and Well Filled Ends

DESCRIPTION. The color of the grain is light amber with white cap. The grains are hard and deep. The cob is red and has on the ear eighteen to twenty-two rows of grains. It shells out eighty-seven pounds corn to one hundred in ear. Shuck fits tight and fully protects the ear. Average height of ear on stalk four to four and a half feet.

HIGHLY RESISTANT TO WEEVILS. One of the most valuable features of any corn is its resistance to weevils. Most of the small eared prolific varieties and many of the large eared corns offered for sale in the South are so badly attacked by weevils after warm weather begins that they are hardly fit for man or beast. Our E-1 strain of Williamson corn by careful breeding has been brought to a high state of weevil resistance and while it is not entirely immune to weevils, it is more resistant than any other variety we know of.

SINGLE EARED. Planted one foot apart in six-foot rows by the Williamson plan, this corn usually makes one well filled ear to the stalk and in some cases two ears. A corn which makes a small number of ears and at the same time a large yield is the most valuable one to the farmer. It costs less to gather, shuck, shell and handle at every point. What you want is the largest amount of sound, weevil-free shelled corn per acre, of high feeding value, rather than a great number of small ears.

YIELD. In accurate tests for the past six years, our Williamson corn has stood at or next to the top every year except one, in yield of shelled corn per acre. Other varieties make two to three times the number of ears but less actual shelled corn, and the nearest competitors in yield have fallen far below the Williamson in quality.

FODDER NOT PULLED. One of the very best features of our corn is that we allow it to mature normally on the stalk without pulling the fodder or cutting down the plant. Thus all the seed are fully matured and vital. We have conducted accurate tests which show that seed from rows on which the fodder has been pulled at regular fodder-pulling time produced seventeen per cent. less in yield as against seed of the same variety from adjoining rows upon which the fodder had been left to dry upon the stalk. Much of the seed corn offered for sale in the South has been subjected to the destructive practice of fodder pulling, thereby lowering its vitality and productiveness. (Write for our special bulletin on fodder pulling.)

USE WILLIAMSON METHOD. Against early planting and early fertilizing, the Williamson method has averaged over twenty per cent. more yield in an accurately conducted four years' test on our farm. If you don't know what this method is, send for our circular fully describing it.

PRICES. SHELLED: One peck, \$1.00; one-half bushel, \$1.75; one bushel, \$3.25. Ten bushels and above at \$3.00. CORN IN EAR: Seventy pounds to the crate (shelling about a bushel), \$4.25 a crate. Orders not accepted for less than one crate.

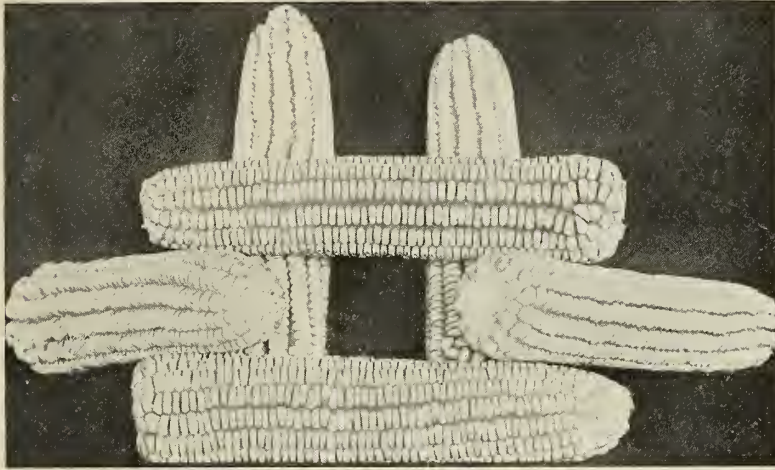
Note: Our ear corn is from the same stock as shelled corn but costs more to select, handle and crate, hence the higher price.

United States Department of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 229, says: "The swindling practice of advertising and selling as well bred seed, a corn that has received no careful breeding is more common than the breeding of productive strains, and has caused many who have been imposed upon to discredit the merits of truly good seed corn. It is unwise to buy seed from parties whose method of corn breeding is unknown and whose truthfulness is not assured, and it is equally unwise to purchase in large quantity seed of a strain of corn that is not known to be adapted to the section in which it is to be planted."



Other Varieties of Seed Corn

In addition to our breeding work with Williamson Corn we have for several years conducted extensive variety tests with practically all the principal varieties of Southern corns. The results of these tests thus far have determined our selection of any improved strain of Marlboro Prolific, Garric and Whatley's Red Cob, in addition to our Pedigreed Williamson. In every case we have started with seed of the best strain of each variety obtainable and have upbred it. We do not believe that a better corn of the varieties we offer can be obtained elsewhere in the South.



SAMPLE EARS SHOWING TYPE OF MARLBORO PROLIFIC
(Engraved from Photograph)

Coker's Improved MARLBORO PROLIFIC

Produces stalks of medium size and height, with ears at medium height from ground. It will produce two good ears to the stalk on good land. The grains are white to cream in color on white cobs. It is a medium hard corn and matures earlier than any of the single ear varieties. It is one of the heaviest yielding Prolific Corns that we have ever found and makes an excellent grade meal. The seed we offer is from our own breeding blocks and is descended from a Pedigreed strain of this variety. This seed is pure bred, field selected, from nubbed ears, graded, and tested for germination. Fodder not pulled. No better seed of this variety can be obtained in the South. **PRICES:** See below.

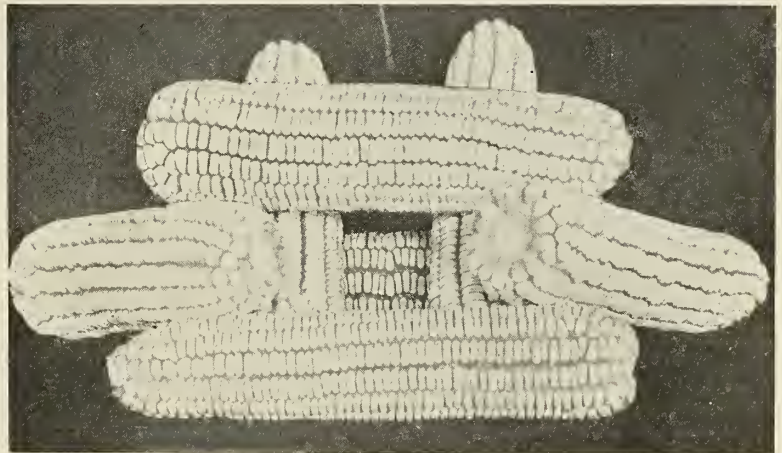
Coker's Improved GARRIC(K)

Garric is a pure white corn of a prolific nature, usually making two good ears to the stalk. Medium size ears and stalk. It is very similar to Marlboro Prolific and is supposed by breeders to be descended from the Marlboro. The grain is rather soft and therefore does not withstand weevils as well as the more flinty varieties. The seed we offer was grown from our own select stock and originally descended from the best strain of this variety we have found. This seed is pure bred, field selected, nubbed, graded and tested for high germination. Fodder not pulled. This variety of corn is one of the heaviest yielding of Southern varieties.

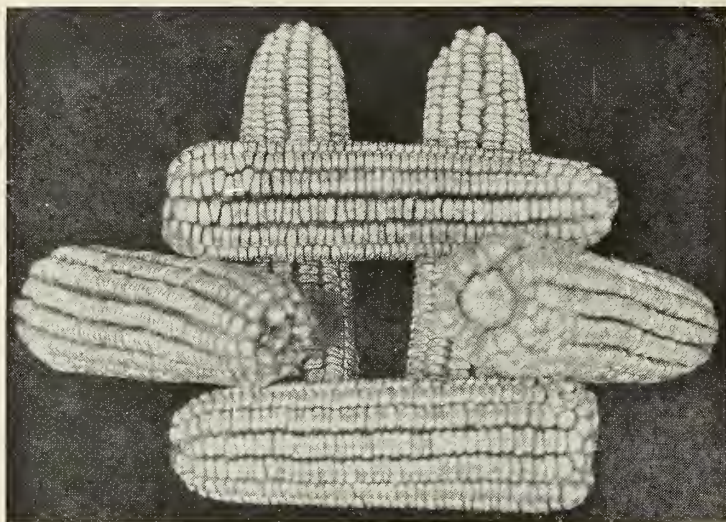
PRICES: Coker's Improved Marlboro Prolific or Coker's Improved Garric. One peck, 90 cents; one-half bushel, \$1.65; one bushel, \$3.00; ten bushels and above, \$2.80. Corn in ear; seventy pounds to the crate (shelling about one bushel), \$4.00 a crate. Orders not accepted for part of a crate.

Seed Corn in Ear

Many planters prefer to buy seed corn in the ear instead of shelled. We are prepared to ship bushel crates of ear corn of the varieties we offer, but on account of the extra expense due to handling by hand and the cost of crates, our prices on ear corn are higher. While we believe that it is a wise precaution for planters to buy seed corn in the ear when there is any doubt about the product, there is no advantage in buying ear corn from us. Our ear corn and shelled corn is the same product and comes from the same bin. Few farmers will take as much trouble in nubbing, tipping, shelling and grading the ear corn they buy from us as we do with the shelled corn. In no case will we fill orders for a part of a crate.



EARS OF GARRIC CORN
(Engraved from Photograph)



EARS WHATLEY'S RED COB
(Engraved from Photograph)

Whatley's Red Cob

This is a prolific corn producing stalks and ears a little smaller than either Marlboro or Garric. It produces very uniformly two ears to the stalk and ears very low. The grains are pure white on red cobs. This corn is medium hard and is one of the early prolific varieties. We have tested it for three years, two years in succession it has stood at the top in our variety tests and this year while it did not lead in yield, stood very near the top. Our own seed of this variety is not bred to pedigree but was grown by us from the best seed of this variety obtainable. This seed has been carefully selected, nubbed, graded and recleaned. It is as good seed corn of this variety as can be had anywhere.

PRICES: One peck, 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.65; bu. \$3.00; ten bu. and above at \$2.80. Ear corn \$4.00 a crate.

The Price of Seed Corn

Corn advertised as "Seed Corn" can usually be bought in the South (and in other sections of the country as well) at prices varying from a slight premium over ordinary seed corn up to five dollars a bushel and for prize lots or prize ears it runs much higher. It is very perplexing to the farmer to know just what it is a fair figure for good seed corn. In some instances one variety will be advertised by a grower or a seedsmen at \$1.50, and the same variety may be offered elsewhere at \$2.25, \$2.75 or \$3.00 or probably more.

The question might well be put, which of these prices is fair, which is high, which is cheap. It is impossible to say unless one knows how the corn has been bred, selected and handled at every point. It is often the case that the man who sells "seed" corn for less money makes a bigger profit out of it than the breeder who charges a higher rate. We ourselves, have found it necessary to increase our prices twenty-five cents a bushel, making it three dollars and three twenty-five a bushel. This increase is based on the simple fact that we can not produce seed corn of the high quality that we demand for our customers, at less money. Last year we sold every bushel of seed corn that our breeding farms produced and lost money on the entire transaction.

It is far better to pay four or five dollars a bushel for pure bred, highly productive, carefully handled seed corn of high germination than to use low grade, unbred corn of doubtful origin and carelessly handled, at any price. All of our prices are based on actual breeding and cost of production and not on market price of seed corn. Close personal care is absolutely necessary in the production of good seed corn and it is for that reason that we have found it necessary to place definite limits on the quantity of seed corn we handle. Though the demand last season for our fine seed corn was more than double the amount of our stock, we have not this year increased our output more than two hundred bushels.

Likes Our Marlboro Prolific

"I planted twenty acres in your improved Marlboro Prolific and made at the rate of fifty bushels to the acre I like it fine."—Arkansas.

Makes Twenty-five per cent More

"Your Pedigreed Williamson Corn made twenty-five per cent better yield than corn from my own farm. Will want more seed next year."—South Carolina.

Worth the Price

"Personally, I plant the Coker-Williamson strain of pedigree corn. The care and trouble which I take in selection of seed corn for my own use costs me three dollars and more per bushel. I would not select seed corn for market for that price. A thing is worth doing well or not at all."—J. K. M., Denmark, S. C.

A New Order from an Old Customer

"I wish you would please duplicate my order of last year for seed corn. I want the same amount and of the same quality Pedigreed Williamson Seed. The results that I obtained this year with this seed corn was excellent, the yield being in the neighborhood of sixty-five bushels to the acre."—Fairfield County.

Williamson Corn Method

In every bag or crate of seed we ship is a folder which fully describes the Williamson method of corn culture. We have thoroughly tested out this method on our Experimental Farms and it has proved of such great value to us and elsewhere that we recommend its use either in its entirety or in its modified form for practically all sections of the South. Any of our customers who do not order seed corn may secure this bulletin upon request. We would not advise any planter to discard his old method entirely the first year, but to test out at least an acre or so according to the Williamson Plan and see just what results he gets.



Cow Peas

"The cowpea is a strong growing annual legume, varying in form and habit of growth with the variety, soil, moisture and cultural conditions. It has long occupied an important place in Southern agriculture, being grown extensively for forage and green manure. As a green-manure crop the cowpea not only greatly increases the supply of humus and nitrogen in the soil, but improves the mechanical condition of the soil. The feeding value of cowpea has long been recognized, as it has been used for all kinds of stock in the cowpea region. Cowpeas for hay production are very advantageously grown in mixture with sorghums, soy beans, or Sudan Grass. When grown with sorghum or corn in cultivated rows, an excellent ensilage, easily handled, is obtained. As a pasture plant the cowpea is especially valuable, for with the proper selection of varieties, grazing can be had from early summer until late fall. The cowpea can be profitably grown in rotation with other crops."



IRON WARREN PLANT

Coker's Pedigreed Groit

(Whippoorwill X New Era)

This is a cross between the Whippoorwill and the New Era varieties made by the government several years ago and is usually known by the name Groit. It is superior to both the Whippoorwill and New Era, making a larger growth and fruits more heavily. Leaves persist after pods are mature. Well adapted for forage and seed production. This seed is quite similar to the Whippoorwill but has chocolate markings in addition to the blue specks. Our stock of these seed was bred to pedigree from a single plant selection grown from seed furnished by the Department of Agriculture and has been upbred in yield. This is the best general purpose pea we have yet found—and we test every year all of the leading varieties of field peas.

PRICES: Per bushel, \$2.35; ten bushels at \$22.50; peck, 75 cents; half-bushel, \$1.25.

Coker's Pedigreed Iron Warren

This variety is a cross between the Iron (a wilt resistant pea) and Warrens New Hybrid (a very productive bush pea), which was made on our own farms in 1910. It is a very quick growing pea, makes a very heavy production of peas and average vine. It will keep well in the field. The seed are large and dark clay colored. We recommend this variety for planting in corn and in rows for seed production. It is the heaviest yielder we know of. It also makes a good variety for hog pasture. This pea has shown strong resistance to wilt, but on our present data we would not advise using it on cotton wilt lands.

PRICES: Per bushel, \$2.35; ten bushels at \$22.50; peck, 75 cents; half bushel, \$1.25.

Brabham Peas

Brabham is a hybrid with the Iron and Whippoorwill varieties. A government bulletin says: "It is quite similar in growth to the Whippoorwill but is later, a trifle more viny, and holds its leaves better on ripening. The Brabham is especially adapted to sandy soils, to the semi-arid regions, and to sections where wilt and nematodes are prevalent, being highly resistant to both of these troubles. Not only can it be grown to advantage for forage, but it gives a good yield of seed. The seed is smaller but of the same markings as the Whippoorwill."

PRICES: Per bushel, \$2.25; ten bushels at \$21.00; peck, 70 cents; half-bushel, \$1.15.

Iron Peas

One of the best known and most widely planted varieties. Especially recommended for pea sick or wilt land. Is medium late maturing, yields well in both forage and seed and makes a small hard buff or reddish yellow pea.

PRICES: Per bushel, \$2.25; ten bushels at \$21.00; peck, 70 cents; half-bushel, \$1.15.

Mixed Peas

We are able this year to supply our customers with good sound mixed peas, containing several varieties. On account of market fluctuations, we are unable to quote prices in this catalogue. When you are in the market write us and we will submit quotations. We can furnish mixed peas either re-cleaned or not, just as the customer wants them. The relative low prices of field peas this year should encourage an extensive use of them for forage purposes and soil enrichment. Write us stating quantity you want and whether you want them re-cleaned or not.



Velvet Beans

"Velvet Beans are rampant-growing leguminous annuals, making vines 20 to 75 feet in length, according to variety and conditions. They grow well on soils too light and sandy for most other legumes and produce an immense yield of forage, which is excellent feed for cattle and hogs. They also make a very good hay if cut soon after the first flowers appear, but the vines are so long and tangled that they are difficult to harvest. Velvet beans are excellent for newly cleared lands, as the growth is so rapid and dense that it smothers out the grass and brings the soil into a cultivable condition better than any other crop. They also have great value for green manuring and as a restorative for soils needing nitrogen and humus. Like other legumes, velvet beans draw nitrogen from the air, the proportion of the nitrogen contained in the plants being about the same as in cowpeas, and as the total yield is much greater the total amount of the nitrogen and humus added to the soil is correspondingly larger. A crop of three tons will add as much nitrogen to the soil as will a ton of cottonseed meal, while the amount of humus will be three times as great."—From a Government Bulletin.

Velvet beans should not be planted until the ground is warm enough to cause them to germinate promptly. The germ is very weak and unless the soil is warm they will rot. They should be planted about three inches deep. The usual method of planting the Hundred Day Speckled Velvet Beans is to plant between eight foot corn rows, every three feet, two or three beans to the hill. This requires about a peck to the acre. When planted this way the vines cover the ground and climb up the corn stalks. The stalks and vines make a most palatable feeding crop for stock. The later varieties are often planted between corn hills, after the corn is about two feet high. The principal value of the velvet bean is for winter grazing. It is usual to allow the crop to grow until killed by frost after which it is grazed through the winter, as the vines and leaves decay so slowly that they retain their palatability a long time. Many growers of velvet beans claim that one bushel is worth more in feeding value than two bushels of corn or one and one-half bushels of cowpeas. Velvet beans are worth by weight about one-third as much as cotton seed meal for feeding milk cows. The hay is equal to cowpea hay in feeding value. Our seed from Georgia and Alabama.

VARIETIES—HUNDRED DAY EARLY SPECKLED

This is the newest variety and earliest maturing of all. Will mature seed over the entire South, requiring from ninety days in Southern Alabama to a hundred and fifty in Northern Virginia. Not as rank growers as the other varieties, but makes heavy yield of beans. In many cases as much as fifty to sixty and in some cases much greater number of bushels per acre. These beans should be planted in large quantities throughout the Carolinas and Georgia this year. Seed required, one peck to the acre.

PRICES: Quart, postpaid, 35 cents. Not prepaid, quart, 25 cents; peck, \$1.25; half-bushel, \$2.00; bushel, \$3.50; ten bushels at \$3.25.

YOKOHOMA VELVET BEAN

This is a Japanese variety of the velvet bean and is very early, maturing easily anywhere in the South. It produces a heavy crop of large white beans and a heavy growth of vines. It is especially adapted for use as a green manuring crop on poor lands, as it produces considerably more vine growth than any variety of cow peas and furnishes a larger amount of vegetable matter to turn under. This is the rankest growing variety of the velvet bean yet introduced that will mature seed in this climate. The Florida bean makes much more growth, but will not mature seed in this latitude. We recommend this Yokohoma bean as a green manuring crop for poor lands, to be plowed under, or as a green forage crop for grazing purposes.

PRICES: Quart, postpaid, 45 cents. Not prepaid, quart, 35 cents; peck, \$1.75; half-bushel, \$2.75; bushel, \$5.00; ten bushels at \$4.75.

FLORIDA VELVET BEAN

The best known and oldest cultivated variety of velvet beans. A late heavy grower that makes an abundance of vines. Will not mature seed in this climate. The best variety to plant where heavy vine growth is the principal requirement.

PRICES: Quart, postpaid, 40 cents. Not prepaid, quart, 30 cents; peck, \$1.50; half-bushel, \$2.50; bushel, \$4.50; ten bushels at \$4.25.



TEST PLOT FLORIDA VELVET BEANS AND YOKOHOMAS (Note Division Line)



Soy or Soja Beans

The Soy Bean is one of the most valuable leguminous crops for planting in the South. It is used ordinarily in the place of the cowpea and in many respects is superior. As a hay crop it is comparable to Alfalfa in feeding value. It also is a good pasture plant for hogs and makes excellent ensilage with corn. It can also be used for green manure, greatly increasing the supply of nitrogen in the soil. The use of the seed or meal as a substitute for cotton seed meal in feeding ration has given excellent results. It makes a high yield of seed and is easy to grow and harvest. It makes an erect plant, matures practically all the seed at the same time and is more resistant to unfavorable weather conditions either of rain or drought than cowpeas. Well prepared soil is necessary for Soy Beans. The seed should not be planted too deep and should be lightly covered with loose soil. Soy Beans require inoculation, although most of the soils around the upper cotton belt are more or less naturally inoculated. Soy Beans may be grown either in cultivated rows or broadcasted, depending on the purpose for which they are grown. For seed or hay production, drill in rows two and a half to four feet apart, about one-half bushel to the acre. Cultivate at least three times. For soiling or green manure sow broadcast one bushel to one and one-half to the acre. In rotation Soy Beans are adapted to practically the same place as cowpeas. A combination of Soy Beans and cowpeas make a very satisfactory hay, the beans holding the vines off of the ground. A half-bushel of beans to a bushel of peas is the best combination of seed. Soy beans can be sown any time after frost, from early spring until mid-summer. In general, the later varieties should be used and planted about the same time as corn. It is usually possible to secure two crops by planting the early varieties early in the season. (The above data is based on the United States Department of Agriculture bulletin and not on our own experience. Farmers wishing to investigate Soy Beans more fully should write to the Department of Agriculture for bulletins on the subject.)

Mammoth Yellow

The Mammoth Yellow variety is the most largely grown in the South and is late maturing. It makes larger yields both of forage and seed than the other varieties. It usually grows from three to five feet high. We especially recommend this variety for planters who are beginning with Soy Beans for the first time.

PRICES: One peck, \$0.75; one-half bushel at \$1.25; bushel \$2.10; ten bushels at \$2.00.

Tar Heel Black

This variety is slightly earlier than the Mammoth Yellow, makes a very heavy growth for both seed and forage, and has dark green foliage. Seeds are large and black.

PRICES: One peck, \$0.75; one-half bushel at \$1.25; bushel, \$2.25; ten bushels at \$2.15.

Note: Our Soy Beans were grown in Eastern Carolina, the center of the Soy Bean industry. All of our seed is double sacked. The seed has been carefully picked, threshed and graded. It is a very superior product. Planters are warned against Soy Beans from seed produced in a widely different latitude as it will not do as well as Southern grown seed, for planting in the South. On account of market changes in price, the above prices are subject to change. Orders will be filled at the prevailing price at the time they are received.

Dwarf Essex Rape

Rape makes an excellent grazing crop for cattle hogs and sheep and splendid green crop for chickens. Sow in Fall, August to October, or in Spring, as early as possible, not later than April. Should be planted in good soil, such as would grow rutabagas and cabbages. Sow broadcast 6 to 8 pounds per acre or in drills in 30" rows, three or four pounds to the acre. (Seed imported.)

PRICES: Pound, postpaid, 20 cents. Not prepaid, pound, 15 cents; 10 pounds at 12½ cents; 50 pounds at 11 cents.

Soil Inoculation

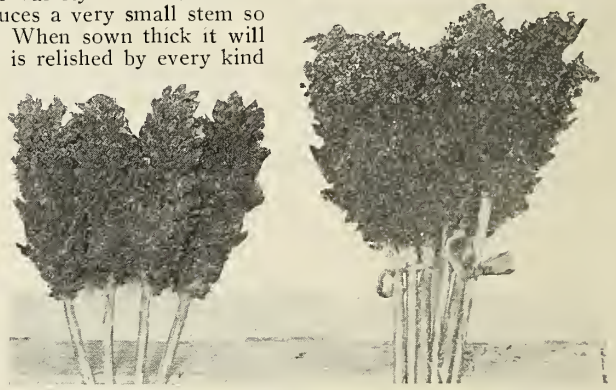
Inoculation is generally accepted to be necessary for all legumes and clovers, including alfalfa. Soil inoculation is probably best, where it can be secured economically. This can be obtained by scraping the top soil from land that has already been seeded to the crop you are planting. Two to three hundred pounds to the acre of well inoculated soil should be sufficient to get your new field started. Where soil inoculation cannot be secured economically, artificial inoculation may be obtained by the use of prepared cultures. These cultures may be applied to the seed, and under favorable conditions, will greatly aid the growth of the plant. Such cultures may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture of some of the States or from us. See prices quoted on page 31. Full directions come with every package. Acid soils, however, should not be planted with crops requiring inoculation, as the acidity of the soil kills the culture. Acidity may be overcome by the use of lime, either in the form of ground limestone (which we recommend) or burnt lime.



Coker's Pedigreed Amber Sorghum

Amber Sorghum as ordinarily known is a rather small growing sorghum with scanty foliage and open sprangly heads. Coker's Pedigreed Amber is very different, having heavy foliage and very large cluster heads. It is not surpassed in seed production by any other variety in the South. It is much sweeter than the old Amber types and is very tender and juicy. It produces a very small stem so that it is especially suitable for use as a hay crop. When sown thick it will make a tremendous yield of hay of fine quality that is relished by every kind of live stock. It also makes a splendid green forage crop and is most often used for that purpose. If sown in alternate rows with corn for silage purposes a much heavier yield will be obtained than from corn alone. This is a common practice in parts of the South. It is a very early variety, producing large, heavy seed heads, heavy foliage and small, very sweet stalks. Recommended especially for hay and green forage purposes.

PRICES: (Fifty pound to the bushel), one bushel, \$2.25; five bushels at \$2.00. Peck, 75 cents; half bushel, \$1.25. One pound postpaid, 15 cents. This seed carries our trade-mark. It is carefully graded, tested for germination and sacked in new cotton bags.



SUMAC—Heads of Our Pedigreed Sorghums—AMBER
(Engraved from Photograph)

"Your Pedigreed Amber Sorghum is the very best Amber I have ever used. It made from four to six tons of forage per acre. If the South had been using this Sorghum for stock feed for the last twenty years it would have saved the farmers thousands of dollars."—Bamberg, S. C.

"I think your Pedigreed Amber Sorghum is the best I have ever planted. It makes more hog feed than anything I have ever tried. I expect to plant twelve acres in it next year."—Cope, S. C.

Coker's Pedigreed Sumac Sorghum

Sumac Sorghum is especially adapted for use as a silage or green forage crop. It grows much larger than the Amber variety, producing coarse stalks, and consequently is not so well adapted for use as a hay crop. This variety is known to be one of the heaviest yielders of forage and is grown extensively in many parts of the South, often as a silage crop planted in alternate rows with corn. It is also very often used as a green forage crop to be cut and fed green to stock. Our Pedigreed strain of this variety has been bred for production and we recommend it especially for silage and green forage purposes. It is a medium late variety, producing very close cluster heads, tremendous forage yields and large stalks.

PRICES: (Fifty pounds to the bushel). One bushel, \$2.25; five bushels at \$2.00. Peck, \$0.75; half bushel, \$1.25. One pounds, postpaid, \$0.15. This seed carries our trade-mark. It is carefully graded, tested for germination and sacked in new cotton bags.

"Your Pedigreed Sumac Sorghum is excellent for silage. I made fifteen tons of silage to the acre and believe twenty tons could be made."—Dr. G. Y. H., South Carolina.

"Your Pedigreed Sumac is a very fine variety for Sorghum syrup. On light land it makes as pretty syrup as ribbon cane. I consider it one of the best varieties of sorghum for stock and man."—S. C.



FIELD OF COKER'S PEDIGREED AMBER SORGHUM
(Engraved from Photograph)



Pearl or Cat Tail Millet

One of the heaviest yielding forage plants for the South. Makes a nutritious feed for continuous green cutting. Can be fed either green or cured and is relished by all kinds of stock. One planting furnishes two or three cuttings. It is a tropical plant and should not be sown until spring or early summer. Continues growing until frost. Drill in three foot rows, ten pounds to the acre. If broadcast use twenty-five pounds or more.

PRICES: Postpaid, packet, 10 cents; pound, 25 cents. Not postpaid, pound, 15 cents; ten pounds at 12 cents; 100 pounds at 11 cents. (Seed not grown by us).

German Millet

Makes large yields of good quality feed. Seed grown in millet section of Tennessee. Sow one bushel to the acre and cut while in bloom. Sow after warm weather, in May, June and July. Matures in six and eight weeks after sowing. With Whippoorwill X New Era Peas, makes excellent combination hay crop.

PRICES: Per bushel, \$2.75; ten bushel at \$2.65; peck, 90 cents; half bushel, \$1.50.

Sudan Grass

Probably the most valuable hay and forage crop that has been introduced in recent years. Closely resembles Johnson Grass but does not have objectionable root system. Yields two to three cuttings of highly nutritious hay. Yields in the South from two to four tons per acre. Seems to be more resistant to drought than other hay crops. Grows well in mixture with the legumes, furnishing an upright plant for vines to cling on. The favorable results from tests on our Experimental Farms enables us to recommend Sudan Grass as hay crop for this section. We will devote a large acreage to it next year for our own hay purposes. The seed we offer were grown by a Sudan Grass Specialist in Texas and is free from mixture of Johnson Grass or other foreign seed. It is best grade certified seed. We warn farmers against planting Sudan Grass seed of unknown origin or purity, as it is liable to contain Johnson Grass seed, which is very similar in appearance, or may come from a strain which has hybridized with Sorghum. We are able to offer these seed at a very low price so that all of our customers may have an opportunity to try out this crop at a small expense. Drill in rows about eighteen inches or two feet apart about five pounds to the acre, or broadcast twenty to twenty-five pounds per acre.

PRICES: Per pound, postpaid, 25 cents. Not prepaid, pound 18 cents; ten pounds and above at 16 cents. One hundred and above at 14 cents.

Bermuda Grass

Bermuda Grass makes a most valuable perennial pasture grass for the South. Is an excellent soil binder. Sow in March or April, broadcast about six or eight pounds to the acre about one-half inch deep. Bermuda Grass and Burr Clover make an excellent combination and all the year permanent pasture. No reseeding of either crop necessary. Seed not grown by us.

PRICES: Per pound, postpaid, 75 cents. Not prepaid, pound 65 cents; ten pounds and over at 60 cents.

Japan Clover (*Lespedeza*)

Japan Clover as a grazing crop has a distinct place in Southern Agriculture. It grows on worn out lands, where other crops fail and furnishes a nutritious permanent pasture. Can be sown broadcast without special preparation. Thickens rapidly and re-seeds itself without attention. Grows heaviest after first year. Sow in March or April about ten pounds to the acre. Our seed Texas grown.

PRICES: Per pound, postpaid, 40 cents. Not prepaid, pound, 30 cents; ten pounds at 20 cents; bushel (25 pounds) \$4.00.

Spring Oats

The Burt Oat is the best variety for spring planting. Our seed was grown on our own farms, is re-cleaned and graded and is guaranteed for germination and purity.

PRICES: Per bushel, \$1.10; ten bushels, \$1.05; fifty bushels, \$1.00; half bushel, 65 cents; peck, 35 cents.

Coker's Pedigreed Dwarf Okra

This okra is descended from one dwarf plant which was found in a patch of ordinary okra in 1912. It was strikingly different from any other plant, the joints being very short and the pods very large. Several flowers were hand-pollinated (selfed) and the seed from the resulting pods have been grown and selected since that time. It produces well, makes fine, large pods and very little bush as compared with ordinary okra. We have tested this okra and feel that it deserves a place in every garden. We have only a few seed for sale. They were raised on our own breeding plots.

PRICES: Postpaid, packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; one-quarter pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents. Not prepaid, pound, 65 cents.



Spanish Peanuts



SPANISH PEANUTS SHOWING NODULES ON ROOT
(Engraved from Photograph)

The Spanish is one of the most largely used varieties of peanuts in the South for fattening hogs. It is an early variety, very productive and makes a large yield of vine and nuts. The nuts are much smaller than other varieties but are sweeter and of finer flavor, and pops are not so common in the Spanish Peanut as in the other varieties. They are usually planted in two and one-half to three foot rows, one nut to the hill about eight or ten inches apart. Nuts should be shelled before planting. Cultivate three or four times. Use an application of lime and a top dressing of land plaster after last working. Seed from North Carolina.

PRICES: Quart, postpaid, 25 cents. Not prepaid, quart 15 cents; peck, 75 cents; half bushel, \$1.25; bushel (23 pounds), \$2.25; ten bushels at \$2.15.

Valencia Peanuts

Valencia is a newer variety and makes a larger nut and vine than the Spanish. It is very popular for hogs and crop. Largely planted in Eastern Carolina in the peanut section. Seed from Virginia.

PRICES: Quart, postpaid, 25 cents. Not prepaid, quart, 15 cents; peck, 75 cents; half bushel, \$1.50; bushel (23 pounds), \$2.50; ten bushels at \$2.40.

Chufas

Chufas or Earth Almonds are probably the most valuable crop for fattening hogs. The Chufa is a ground nut with the feeding value of one good acre about equal to forty bushels of corn. Plant in April or May, twelve inches apart, in two and one-half foot rows and cultivate about the same as peanuts. The crop will be ready to turn the hogs in about September or October. One to one and one-half pecks required to the acre. Chufas should be planted on every farm where there is a hog. Alabama grown seed.

PRICES: Pound, postpaid, 25 cents. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.25; half bushel, \$2.25; bushel, \$4.00.

Biennial Yellow Sweet Clover

Sweet Clover comes from Northern Kentucky where for years it has grown wild as a weed, and was long looked upon as a pest. Discovery of the real value of this clover was made a few years ago, however, and this crop now forms one of the principal soil improvement and grazing crops. It is one of the hardiest of the legumes and thrives where none other will grow. On washed lands, in gullies, and on bare clay land, this crop will catch hold and grow. It is especially valuable to sow on waste lands that cannot be used for other crops and for lands that are considered worn out. Sweet clover builds up the soil, stops erosion and washing on sloping lands, and supplies the soil with humus.

There are three kinds of Sweet Clover, but the Biennial Yellow is considered best, as it makes a better quality hay crop than the White or Indian Clovers. The introducers of this clover describe it thus: "Biennial, yellow flowers. Grows erect, 2½ to 3 feet high the first year, and 4 to 5 feet high the second year, when it blooms and bears seed. Stems are nearly as fine as alfalfa, seldom being a quarter inch at the ground. Contains relatively large amount of leaves and fine branches."

As a hay crop Biennial Yellow Sweet Clover is used to some extent, but some animals will not eat it at first. The yellow is the most palatable variety, and is preferable to the white for grazing or hay.

Sweet Clover grows in all types of soil, and will make a better growth in acid soils than alfalfa and other clovers. The seed bed should be very compact and firm and not at all loose, for best results. Light loamy soil should not be planted to Sweet Clover. In the heaviest soils, the seed should be covered with a drag or toothed harrow to a depth of half an inch, and in coarse rough soil to the depth of an inch. A heavy roller should be used after the seed is put in. Seed may be planted in the South at any time of the year, but fall and spring planting will probably give best results. About ten pounds per acre is considered the best seeding, but where crop is to be plowed under, a heavier seeding may be used. Being a biennial plant, it stools out from the root crown in the spring of the second year and becomes much thicker than before.

The above information and recommendations are based on the experience of the Bokhara Seed Farms, the leading growers and experimenters with the crop. Our seed was obtained directly from them and is the best quality they offer. The seed is hulled, re-cleaned and guaranteed for purity and germination.

PRICES: Pound, 40 cents; three pounds, postpaid, \$1.00. Bulk prices, not prepaid, 5 pounds, \$1.50; 10 pounds, \$2.75.

White Rice Popcorn

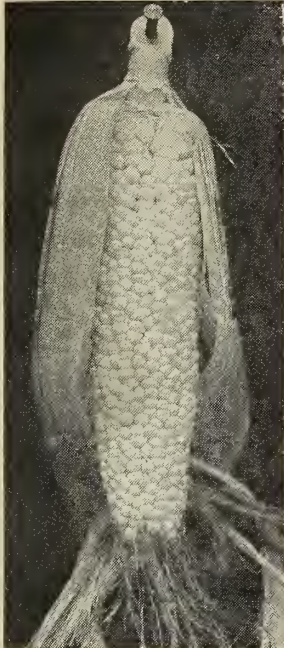
The most popular variety. Pops pure white. Excellent quality. Seed not grown by us.

PRICES: Postpaid, packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents. Not postpaid, packet, 5 cents; pint, 15 cents; quart, 25 cents; peck, \$1.25.

Golden Queen Popcorn

Large yellow grains. Pops pure white. Seed not grown by us.

PRICES: Postpaid, packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents. Not prepaid, packet, 5 cents; pint, 15 cents; quart, 25 cents; peck, \$1.25.



COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

Country Gentleman Sweet Corn

Though one of the most recent varieties, this corn has won great popularity. Makes a good size ear with small cob with shriveled ears in irregular rows. Many gardeners consider the Country Gentleman the finest quality of sweet corn for table purposes.

PRICES: Packet, postpaid, 10 cents. Pint, 20 cents. Not prepaid, packet, 5 cents; pint, 15 cents; quart, 25 cents; 4 quarts, 90 cents; Peck, \$1.50.

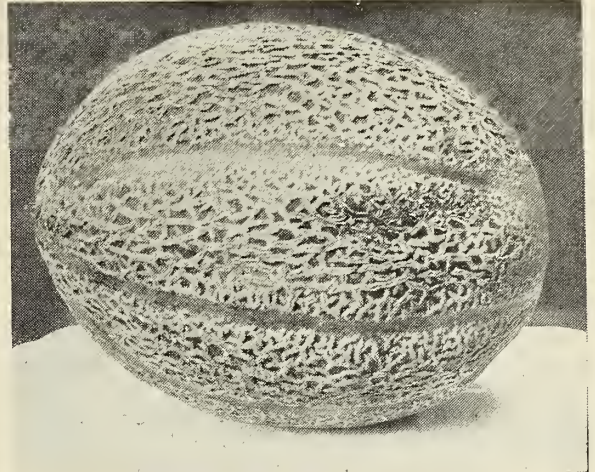
Early Adam Garden Corn

A principal Southern variety of Southern garden corn. Earlier and hardier than the sugar corns. Makes a small stalk and can be planted close together.

PRICES: Packet, postpaid, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents. Not prepaid, packet, 5 cents; pint, 15 cents; quart, 25 cents; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.



STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—A FAVORITE FOR THE SOUTH



A PURE NETTLED GEM ROCKY FORD

Nettled Gem Rocky Ford Cantaloupes

A pure "Rocky Ford" Cantaloupe when ripe has a silver colored netting which is lace like in appearance. The skin is green and the flesh is also green in color. It has a small seed cavity close up to the rind, where the flesh is tinged with yellow. Many of the melons sold as Rocky Fords are not pure and misleading results have often been obtained. Our own seed of this variety is from the original source and the original strain, grown at Rocky Ford, Colorado. No better seed of this variety can be found.

PRICES: Per packet, postpaid, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents. Not prepaid, packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents, one-fourth pound, 30 cents; one pound, \$1.00.

Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn

The standard main crop variety. Ears large and well filled, remains in good eating condition longer than other varieties. Adapted to all parts of the South.

PRICES: postpaid, packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents. Not prepaid, per packet, 5 cents; pint, 15 cents; quart, 25 cents; 4 quarts, 90 cents; peck, \$1.50.

Tom Watson Watermelon

Most popular melon either for shipping or home garden purposes. Flesh, rich red; rind, dark green. Melons large and long.

PRICES: Packet, postpaid, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.00. Not prepaid, pound, 90 cents; 10 pounds at 75 cents.



Coker's Pedigreed Abruzzi Rye

The South's Wonderful Winter Crop for Grazing, Cover Crop and Grain Production

Probably no new variety of a Southern staple crop has ever earned so quickly a permanent popularity and has shown such a marked superiority over other varieties as Abruzzi Italian Rye. Since our commercial introduction of this variety in the fall of 1913, Abruzzi Rye has been planted in every Southern state with marked success.

Rye is commonly planted for three purposes: Grain Yield, Grazing Crop and Cover Crop. The ordinary varieties have been more or less popular in the South for many years, but with the coming of the Abruzzi, rye planting has been greatly increased. It has brought a double yield of grain; it gives, on good soil, two to four tons of forage per acre for grazing; and, it makes a heavy growth before time for spring plowing, making it very valuable for cover crop purposes.

The superiority of Abruzzi Rye for grain yields is without question. Under identical conditions of soils, fertilizers and cultivation, we have year after year in carefully conducted tests found our Pedigreed Abruzzi to double and triple the yields of most other varieties. On good cotton land in average years we usually make twenty to thirty bushels per acre, which compares very favorably with the average Southern yield of 11.3 bushels. It is only necessary for farmers to plant a field of Abruzzi by the side of a native variety to have a demonstration of the superiority of Abruzzi in yield and plant growth.

The average yield of green forage per acre is two to four tons. We do not know of any crop that will give as much winter grazing as this Rye.

The quality of Abruzzi Rye is among the highest of all feeding crops. Not as a hay crop, but as a grazing crop. It grows upright, stools heavily, and does not lie flat or trail on the ground, all of which makes it easy for animals to graze. Cattle relish this green winter crop and will leave dry hay for it.

A winter crop is now recognized to be a necessity on Southern farms. For many years, the majority of farmers left their corn and cotton lands bare and idle during the winter months but experience has proved this to be wasteful of fertilizers and destructive to the land. The winters have been seasons of "tearing down" instead of building up. But with the introduction and the wide use of cover crops, the soils are made to retain their fertility, leaching and washing is prevented and humus is added to the soil content.

After careful experiments for a number of years, we are convinced that Abruzzi Rye is the best winter cover crop for large areas in the South. It is easy to plant, grows on all kinds of soil, requires no inoculation, makes heavy early growth, adds humus to the soil, prevents leaching and washing of soil and restores plant food to the soil—these are the chief advantages of our Abruzzi Rye as a winter cover crop.

As a combination cover crop and grazing crop, Abruzzi has in our judgment no equal. Planted in cotton fields immediately after the first picking, this rye quickly makes a heavy growth, and before December 1st, is ready for grazing. Ordinarily, two or three

months grazing can be had before time to plow under the rye for spring planting of other crops. Two purposes are thus filled: *First*—A cheap and nutritious green crop is provided for the cattle during the winter months; and, *Second*—A cover crop to protect the land from washing and leaching by hard winter rains.

Abruzzi Rye should be sown from September 15th to October 15th for best results as a Cover Crop or Grazing Crop. We recommend planting in cotton fields after the first or second picking. Sow the rye broadcast between the rows, and turn under with a large sweep, one furrow to the row. We find this method very satisfactory; and the cotton is not injured in any way. For seeding after peavine hay, it should be sown as soon as the hay is harvested, and may be sown broadcast and harrowed in, or seeded with a regular grain drill.

The rate of seeding for a cover crop should be about one bushel to the acre. For grazing purposes, two bushels to the acre will give better results.

For grain production, we recommend seeding with a grain drill from the 1st to 15th of November in the upper half of the cotton belt, and two weeks later in the lower half. This rye is considerably earlier than our native varieties and if planted earlier than this, it will head out very early in the Spring, and may be injured by cold weather. We prefer planting here as near November 15th as possible, and advise a strict adherence to the above rule for best results.

After conducting experiments for several years, we find that a seeding of one-half bushel per acre on good soil and three-fourths bushel per acre on light soil, for November 15th planting, will give best grain yields.

COKER'S PEDIGREED Red Appler Oats

Appler Oats have been planted in the South for many years with good results. This variety descended from a few selections made by a man named Appler from a field of Texas Rustproof Oats many years ago and was named for him. It was more productive than its parent and became very popular.

The origin of Coker's Pedigreed Red Oats goes back to a field of Red Appler Oats harvested in the Spring of 1909, and the beginning of our breeding work was in the Spring of 1908, when plant selections were made for our 1909 test plots. In 1910, two unusually high yielding strains were produced in our breeding plots, and these were later tested and found to be superior to any oats produced up to that time. Since then, we have continued breeding these strains and for two years have offered seed of them to the public. We have at the same time been testing other strains, in all more than three hundred, but up to present have found none superior to the strain we offer for sale (of which our breeding number is RB No. 22) a strain of seed we consider unequalled by any other oat in the South. In all our breeding work, we have had as our primary object, high yields and uniformity, and only the strains combining those qualities were selected. A field of our No. 22 oats is level like a table top.

These oats are free from smut. All our planting seed are treated with a formaldehyde solution to kill any spores present.



Fulghum Oats

A great deal has been written and said about Fulghum Oats, and many claims have been made for this variety by prominent seedsmen and growers. Some call it "the coming oat of the South" and others predict that "it will replace the older varieties." Although we do not endorse these claims, yet we believe that on account of its earliness, the Fulghum Oat has a real place in Southern farming. It is of particular value to large planters of oats, as its early maturity lengthens the harvest period several days.

The Fulghum Oat matures one to two weeks earlier than other varieties, a quality which largely accounts for its popularity, and a quality which gives this oat its chief value.

Our seed of this variety are grown on our own farms from the very best stock obtainable, and we believe it to be from the best strain of these oats on the market. Our seed are re-cleaned, and guaranteed for germination, purity and trueness to name. We are confident that no better seed of this variety can be had from any other source.

Crimson Clover

Crimson Clover has come to be one of the most important winter crops for the South, for grazing, cover crop and hay. It is one of the most valuable crops to put humus and nitrogen into the soil and to increase the productiveness. Can be grazed two or three months and then makes a crop. After grazing or cutting hay crop, the stubble turned under greatly enriches the soil. Can be sown in last working of summer crops. Rate of seeding about 20 pounds to the acre. Should be sown in August and September in upper part of cotton belt and September and October in lower part. Soil inoculation or artificial bacteria is necessary.

Burr Clover

Burr Clover is an annual legume, chiefly used as a pasture crop and as a nitrogen gathering plant for enriching the soils. When planted with Bermuda grass, the combination furnishes a grazing which is green almost the year around. Sow any time from August 1st to November, at the rate of about 50 pounds to the acre. The seeds come in small spiral burrs which assist in inoculating the soil. Once planted, each succeeding crop gives more luxuriant growth. When used as pasturage, no grazing should be allowed after blooming begins freely, in order to give seeds opportunity to mature. Every Southern farm should have at least a small field of this clover.

Seed Wheat

Our breeding work with seed wheat is not yet sufficient for us to describe the varieties we will offer next fall. Most of the varieties being offered in the South are impure and badly mixed. We hope to have pure strains later on and full announcements will be made in our fall catalogue.

Alfalfa

The profitable growing of Alfalfa in the South has been proved a possibility and many farmers are making a success with it. As a general crop for farms, however, it is yet an experiment, but one which carries with it such possibilities that many farmers should intelligently attempt to grow at least a small plot. We do not recommend that any planter begin with alfalfa on a large scale because the expense of producing a crop is too great to take big chances. Before you decide to plant alfalfa, write to the United States Department of Agriculture, and your State Experiment Station for data and information about this crop.

Kansas grown alfalfa seed have proved superior to imported seed, and we therefore have our seed grown in that state. We make germination and purity tests and also have official tests made, before selecting any lot of seed. Our seed is the best grade to be had, and although it costs more, we believe that with such a crop as alfalfa, it would be foolish to plant any but the best seed obtainable.

Seeding is usually at the rate of about 30 pounds to the acre, and the time recommended is between September 15th and October 15th. Inoculation is necessary. Either use some soil obtained from a field on which alfalfa or sweet clover has been growing, two to three hundred pounds to the acre, or artificial cultures, which can be obtained from us, or the United States or South Carolina Departments of Agriculture.

Hairy or Winter Vetch

Hairy Vetch has long been one of the most popular crops in the South for Hay and is especially valuable as a soil improving and Winter Cover Crop. Adds nitrogen to the soil, preserves fertility and gives greater outturn on lands the following year. Owing to European War, prices last season were unusually high and will probably continue. We will, however, supply as good seed as can be obtained at best market prices.

Beware of False Prophets

The extravagant claims made by many advertisements and circulars about yields obtained from different varieties and strains of seed lead us to warn our customers against such claims. Too often the anxious seedsmen or grower is tempted to overstate his results, or make an exceptional case appear to be the average, hoping thereby to lure additional orders from the unwary farmer. Experienced planters will not often fall in such a trap, but there are many farmers of less experience who listen to these siren songs and pay out their money year after year, hoping to run into some new crop or new variety that will make unusual profits. Any extravagant statement about a seed or a variety should be fully investigated before money is paid for seed. Investigate the claimant as well as the claim. "The thing that counts is not so much what a man says, but WHO says it." The great majority of such claims and some of the claimants will not bear investigation.



STATE FAIR EXHIBIT—Columbia, S. C., October, 1915

PERFORMANCE RECORDS

COKE'S PEDIGREED SEEDS IN THE SHOW RINGS

Fifth National Corn Exposition, 1913—Columbia, S. C.

Grand Champion Sweepstakes Prize, Sheaf Abruzzi Rye,
(World Prize).
Grand Champion Sweepstakes Prize, Peck Beans, (World
Prize).
Sweepstakes Prize, Southern Zone, Sheaf Oats.
Sweepstakes Prize, Southern Zone, Peck Oats.
Sweepstakes Prize, Southern Zone, Sheaf Abruzzi Rye.

Sweepstakes Prize, Southern Zone, Peck Velvet Beans.
First Prize, South Carolina State, Sheaf Oats.
First Prize, South Carolina State, Peck Oats.
First Prize, South Carolina State, Peck Abruzzi Rye.
First Prize, South Carolina, Sheaf Abruzzi Rye.
First Prize, South Carolina State, Peck Velvet Beans.

Sixth National Corn Exposition, 1914—Dallas, Texas

Grand Champion Sweepstakes Prize, Sheaf Abruzzi Rye,
(World Prize).
Sweepstakes Prize, Southern Zone, Sheaf Oats.
Sweepstakes Prize, Southern Zone, Sheaf Abruzzi Rye.
Third World Prize, Peck Peas, W. X N. E.

Fourth World Prize, Peck Velvet Beans.
Fifth World Prize, Peck Peas, I. X W. N. H.
Sixth World Prize, Heads Amber Sorghum.
First Prize, South Carolina State, Sheaf Oats.
First Prize, South Carolina State, Peck Oats.

South Carolina State Fair, 1913

First Prize, Farm Exhibit.
First Prize, Bale Webber Cotton.
First Prize, Peck Velvet Beans.

First Prize, Ten Heads Amber Sorghum.
First Prize, Peck Peas, W. X N. E.
First Prize, Sheaf Oats.

First Prize, Peck Oats.
First Prize, Sheaf Abruzzi Rye.
First Prize, Peck Abruzzi Rye.

South Carolina State Fair, 1914

First Prize, Five Hartsville Cotton Plants.
First Prize, Peck Velvet Beans.
First Prize, Bundle Velvet Beans.

First Prize, Ten Heads Amber Sorghum.
First Prize, Pea Varieties.
First Prize, Sheaf Abruzzi Rye.

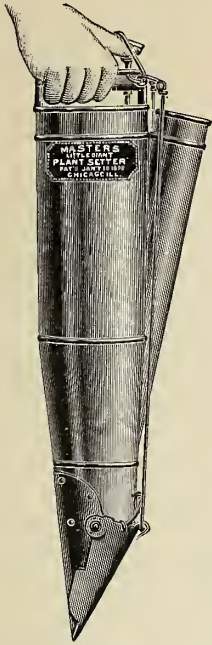
First Prize, Peck Abruzzi Rye.
First Prize, Sheaf Oats.

South Carolina State Fair, 1915

First Prize, Seed Breeding Farm Display.
First Prize, Peck Abruzzi Rye.
First Prize, Sheaf Abruzzi Rye.

First Prize, Peck Oats.
First Prize, Sheaf Oats.
First Prize, Bale Cotton.

Second Prize, Peck Peas, W. X N. E.
Second Prize, Five Stalks Hartsville Cotton.
Second Prize, Ten Heads Sorghum.



Tobacco and Truck Growers read this—

Here is a **MONEY MAKER** for every man who transplants his
**TOBACCO, SWEET POTATOES, TOMATOES, CABBAGE
AND OTHER PLANTS**

Master Plant Setter

An Inexpensive and Efficient Implement
Sets, Waters, and Covers Each Plant in One Operation

No Stooping—No Lane Backs

Plant setting made easy, a full stand of plants and no re-setting.
Don't wait for showers, but set your plants whenever you are ready
regardless of the weather.

Price, \$4.00 each. Write today for particulars.

PEDIGREED SEED COMPANY, Agents, HARTSVILLE, S. C.

To SUCCESSFULLY GROW: Alfalfa, Clovers,
Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Vetches and other
Legumes, to increase your yield, and to
improve your soil use

Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

SCIENTIFICALLY PREPARED AND TESTED

SMALL COST—LARGE RETURNS—EASY to USE—NO LABOR EXPENSE

THE MULFORD NITRO-GERM consists of pure, tested
cultures of active, vigorous nitrogen-fixing bacteria, for inocu-
lating seeds of legumes or soil.

Legumes offer the best known means of maintaining soil
fertility and rejuvenating over-cropped and worn-out fields.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture and many State
Agricultural Experiment Stations recommend inoculation of
legumes with nitrogen-fixing bacteria to induce a prompt
"catch" and increase the yield.

THE MULFORD NITRO-GERM is prepared and tested
by experts, in the biological laboratories of H. K. Mulford
Co., Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A., with the same degree of care
as Mulford Antitoxins, Serums, Vaccines, etc., which are
standard all over the world.

Be sure to always specify the particular legume for which
THE MULFORD NITRO-GERM is desired, otherwise we
will not know how to fill your order.

Write today for free booklet describing the preparation
and use of THE MULFORD NITRO-GERM.

PRICES—The Mulford Nitro-Germ is supplied for the varieties of
legumes indicated, at the following prices: **Garden size** (about $\frac{1}{4}$ acre)
\$0.50. One acre size, \$1.50. Five acre size, \$5.00. (Not returnable.)



Uninoculated **ALFALFA** Inoculated
Photograph (same scale). Plant on left not in-
oculated—Plant on right with The Mulford
Nitro-Germ. All other conditions identical.
The contrast speaks for itself.

The above advertisement was written by the manufacturers and we believe their representations to be fair and true.
We have not yet, however, conducted sufficient experiments with nitrogen fixing bacteria, to justify us in making the above
statements as our own.

Coker's Special "Clipper" Seed Cleaner and Grader

☐ Removes all light, immature and worthless seed and all trash and foreign matter—by double screens and vertical air blast method. The most effective seed grader on the market. ☐ DOES EFFECTIVE WORK with all Southern seeds, including Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Cotton, Corn, Peas, Sorghum, Soy Beans, Burr Clover, Kaffir Corn, Vetch, Milo Maize, Alfalfa, Millet, Rape, Crimson Clover, Onion Seed, etc. ☐ All "Coker's Special Clippers" are fitted with a special assortment of screens for Southern seeds, and furnished complete with **TWELVE SCREENS**.

These Machines Come in Two Sizes, No. 1-B and 2-B

The "Clipper"
Weighs Every Seed
and Kernel

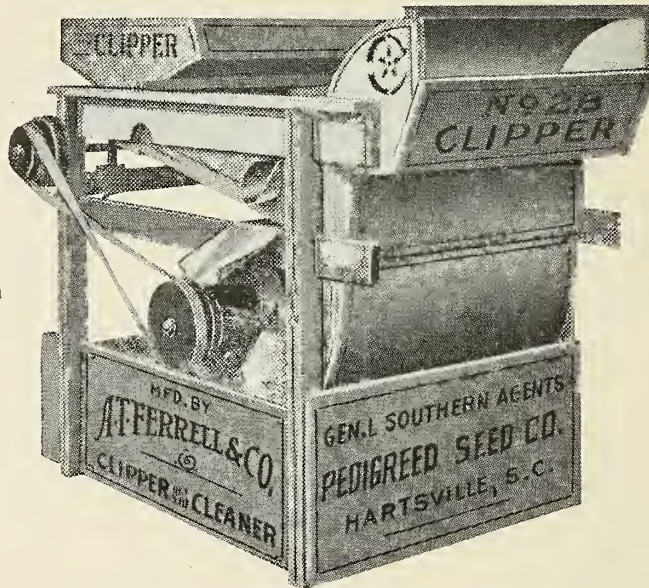
No. 1-B

Hand Power Only

Price Complete with
Twelve Screens

\$23.50

HAS NO EQUAL
SATISFACTION
GUARANTEED



Well Made,
Nicely Finished,
Light Running

No. 2-B

Equipped for Hand
and Engine Power

Price Complete with
Twelve Screens

\$33.75

MONEY
REFUNDED
AFTER THIRTY
DAYS TRIAL,
IF UN-
SATISFACTORY

"COKER'S SPECIAL NO. 2-B CLIPPER"

☐ Oats graded on a No. 2-B Clipper, have averaged in accurate three year test on Pedigreed Seed Breeding and Experimental Farms, 17 BUSHELS TO THE ACRE INCREASE, against same seed not graded. Cotton seed properly graded on one of these machines will yield at least one bale more cotton to the horse.

ONLY THE MATURE, PLUMP, HEAVY, FULL SIZE SEED FALL INTO THE SEED BOX, ALL OTHERS BEING REMOVED BY SCREENS AND FANS

☐ For further information, write for our special bulletin describing "Coker's Special Clipper" Cleaners.

Pedigreed Seed Company, Hartsville, S. C.

GENERAL SOUTHERN AGENTS

For North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana

PRICES

Our prices are for cash with order. If remittance is not sent with order, it means a delay until we can write you and receive the amount. Customers who have established their responsibility may have shipments made with sight draft attached to bill of lading.

We make no special prices or reductions. We believe our seeds are worth what we charge for them, to one customer the same as another. In case of general changes in price (owing to market fluctuations) orders received after the change will be filled at the new prices.

Remittance may be made by personal check, bank check, money order, cash or stamps. We are not responsible for your order until it reaches us.

SHIPMENTS

Our excellent facilities enable us to fill practically every order the same day it is received. We exercise the same care with small orders as with large ones, but make a small additional proportional charge for the extra expense of handling, sacking, etc. This expense is included in the prices quoted.

On seed quoted Postpaid, we pay all delivery charges. But all prices marked not prepaid, and all bulk prices, including pecks, half-bushels, bushels and above, **DO NOT INCLUDE** transportation charges, and such shipments will be sent by express or freight collect, unless such charges are added to the prices quoted.

HOW TO HAVE SEED SHIPPED

Shipments of twenty pounds and less to points within the second zone from Hartsville (with 150 miles, including all points in South Carolina and Central Southern part of North Carolina) are usually cheapest by parcel post. Whenever shipments of more than three pounds are ordered by parcel post, the amount must be added to the prices quoted. This amount in the second zone is equal to one cent for each pound with four cents added to the total. Thus a shipment of ten pounds would cost 14 cents, 15 pounds 19 cents, etc.

Small shipments to points at a distance are usually cheapest by express, with the following exceptions: Shipments within the third zone (300 miles) of fifteen pounds and less are usually cheapest by parcel post; nine pounds and less in the fourth zone (600 miles); and six pounds and less in the fifth zone (1000 miles). If you are not sure about cheapest way to have shipment made, send us a sufficient amount to pay charges and we will send cheapest way and return to you any balance after paying charges.

Large shipments are always cheapest by freight. If your station is a prepay freight station, the amount of freight charges must be added to your remittance.

WHEN SEED ARRIVE

Our seed are put up in substantial bags and boxes and delivered to the railroads in good order. When seed arrive in bad order, do not accept the shipment or pay the freight until your station agent makes a statement to that effect on your receipted freight bill. Send this freight bill to us and we will make claim and collect it from the railroad company for you.

You have ten days in which to examine and test our seeds in any way you may see fit. If they are not perfectly satisfactory in every way, return them to us in the original packages at our expense, and we will refund your money. However we will not refund money for seed that have been in a customer's hands for more than ten days, nor entertain any claim after that time.

OUR GUARANTEE

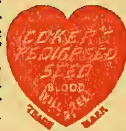
Every bag of seed we ship bears a card giving the percentage germination and purity we guarantee for the particular seed. This guarantee is protected by the South Carolina state inspection laws, enforced by the State Department of Agriculture. Any package of seed falling below the figures we give, lays us liable to prosecution. Our figures therefore always show less than the real tests prove, in order to allow a safety margin.

We guarantee our Pedigreed seeds, true to pedigree, name and type, and up-bred by the plant-to-row method. We guarantee our Improved seeds true to type and name, and up-bred by general or mass selection. We guarantee our General seeds to be as good as we can get from careful planters and importers. All our seeds are recleaned, graded and tested for germination, and only the best grade is used for seed purposes.

We waive all responsibility for any loss or claim that may result from a mistake in shipping, as such mistakes may occur in any business. We waive all responsibility for the quality or germination of the seeds after they have been in your hands for ten days, as the vitality of any seed can be lessened by subjection to moisture, heat, chemicals, etc. We make no warranty, express or implied, as to crop yields and returns, and are not responsible for same, as there are too many reasons for crop failures. In no case are we responsible for more than purchase price of seed.

OUR TRADE-MARK

All our Pedigreed seed and Improved seed are sold under our registered Trade-Mark. Other people advertise our seed and "Pedigreed" seed, but none are genuinely ours unless carrying our trade-mark and guarantee. This trade-mark is protected by registry in the United States Patent Office.



OUR FINANCIAL STANDING

Refer to any bank or banker, or commercial rating book for the rating of J. L. Coker & Co., Hartsville, S. C., of which firm we are a branch.

ADDRESS

PEDIGREED SEED COMPANY

DAVID R. COKER, *President*

HARTSVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

If you forget our name, think of **SEED** and **HEART**. A letter addressed to **SEED COMPANY, HARTSVILLE, S. C.**, will reach us.



This Trade-Mark represents not only
What We Say, *but—*
US